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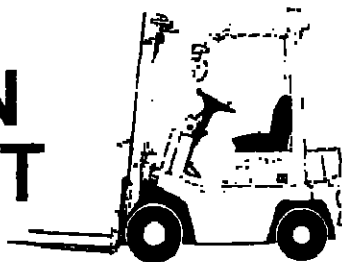
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TWELVE PAGES - ONE RIYAL

Arabs protest Egypt, Israel moves

TEL AVIV, Jan. 26 (Agencies) — Palestinians of the Israeli-occupied West Bank staged a general strike Saturday in protest against normalizing relations between Israel and Egypt and the opening of their border to civilian traffic.

In Gaza ten Palestinians were wounded when a hand grenade thrown at a passing Israeli military patrol exploded in the town's main square. A major security alert was in force in both Gaza and the West Bank Saturday.

A mass rally at Bir Zeit University near Ramallah in the West Bank did no materialize. Road blocks were set up to keep away demonstrators.

Although the Israeli-Egyptian border was formally opened Saturday, no traffic was expected along the only road link between el Arish-Raffa and Kantara, because the Israeli frontier post was closed for the Jewish Sabbath.

Next month the two countries will exchange ambassadors, but trade and cultural relations are not expected to flourish immediately.

A spokesman for the Palestinian "Committee of National Guidance" told Reuters Saturday they had instructed all West Bank leaders to refrain from meeting Sol Linowitz, President Carter's special envoy to the negotiation on autonomy for the occupied territories, who is due here next week.

The spokesman for the clandestine committee said the Palestinians had totally rejected the autonomy plan, and had, therefore, instructed West Bank and Gaza leaders not to meet Linowitz.

In Damascus, hundreds of thousands of people went on strike and demonstrated in several areas to protest against the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel.

In the Syrian capital, Prime Minister Abdel-Rauf Al-Kasbi joined an estimated 500,000 people who paraded through the streets of Damascus, many of them shouting slogans against Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

In Beirut, leftist Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization Saturday protested the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel with demonstrations, strikes and vows to escalate the Middle East conflict.

In Beirut, main power base of PLO leader Yasser Arafat, guerrillas burned effigies of U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

In Doha, later, several hundred Palestinians began a day-long sit-in strike in the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) office in Qatar Saturday in protest against the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel.

Donations urged for Afghans

RIYADH, Jan. 26 (SPA) — The General Board of Donation for the Afghan Freedom Fighters is urging Saudi Arabians to be in the forefront in helping their Afghan brothers through their present ordeal.

The board, chaired by Prince Salman, the governor of Riyadh, said in a call Saturday that it will open accounts with the National Commercial Bank, Riyadh Bank, Rajihi Company for Exchange and Commerce and Muhammad & Abdullah Ibrahim Al-Subei Exchange Bureau and their branches throughout the Kingdom to receive donations for the Afghan fighters.

It urged the public to make donations, immediately, and mentioned the religious ruling (fatwa) issued by Sheikh Abdul Aziz ibn Baz permitting payment of zakat (the alms tax) to the Afghan Muslim freedom fighters.

In response to public sentiment for the Muslim brothers in Afghanistan, a royal consent had been issued to form a board with Prince Salman as its chairman, to collect donations from the public.

The board members include Prince Sultan, deputy governor of Riyadh; Sheikh Abdul Aziz ibn Baz, general president of the Departments of Scholarly Research, Fatwa, Propagation and Religious Guidance; Sheikh Saleh ibn Muhammad ibn Lahedan, member of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary and of the Board of Senior Religious Scholars (ulema); Sheikh Hamad ibn Ourban, under-secretary of the Ministry of Justice, the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and the President of the Saudi Red Crescent Society.



PRINCE NAIF: Interior Minister Prince Naif left for Pakistan on a private visit. He was seen off at the airport by his deputy Prince Ahmad and other senior officials.



IN TOWN: David Rockefeller, Chairman of the Board of Chase Manhattan Bank, paid a short visit to Jeddah Saturday during an overseas tour. As a result of his tight schedule, he wasn't able to stay long, and continued his journey.

Sniper kills Soviet soldier in Kabul

KABUL, Jan. 26 (AP) — A sniper shot a Soviet soldier in Kabul Friday in the first incident of violent opposition to the Soviet presence here that Western reporters have witnessed.

Two rifle shots cracked through the sub-zero air at an army jeep whose occupants, Russian soldiers, had stopped to buy fruit from a street vendor.

A photographer who drove by seconds later saw the jeep's window smashed and a wounded man inside.

The incident occurred in the Parwan quarter in northwest Kabul, about a kilometer from the hotel where Western correspondents are staying.

The other troops immediately crouched in firing positions, pointing their guns at a hillside cluster of huts from which the shots seemed to have come.

A snow-crusted road led up the hill through the huts, but no immediate move was made to find the sniper.

Two more personnel carriers arrived and trained their guns on the hill.

Hordes of civilians came and went. Many stayed to watch the action. A party of Indian Sikhs in brightly colored turbans poured out of a nearby temple and joined the throng around the troop carriers.

No effort was made to stop traffic, which continued to pour down the road where the jeep was hit. Any of the vehicles could have been carrying the gunman to safety. Some cars had come from side roads leading out of Parwan quarter, but nobody bothered to close these roads.

Another truck load of Soviet troops arrived followed by a multi-wheeled armored troop carrier, and for the next two hours, Western reporters had a rare glimpse of the Red army tackling an urban guerrilla problem.

There have been numerous reports, few of them confirmed, of Afghans physically attacking Soviet troops or civilians in protest against Red Army's presence in their country.

The night before the sniper incident, machine gun fire rattled over Kabul for a few seconds. A week earlier, the city was rocked

Muslims send cable to King

RIYADH, Jan. 26 (SPA) — King Khaled received a cable from Muslims in the People's Republic of China stating their support for the government's action during the Holy Haram incident.

The government's measures were described as "correct and righteous" and aimed at preserving the sanctity of the Holy Mosque and the security of Muslims.

The message condemned strongly the "ignoble crimes" perpetrated by the renegades.

The Chinese Muslims asked God to unite the Muslims to help them restore their previous glory and achieve victory for Palestine.

Saud meets Zia

Islamabad parley 'to widen agenda'

By Hassan Lakis
Arab News correspondent

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 26 — The extraordinary Islamic foreign ministers conference called to discuss Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan is expected to widen its agenda to include Palestinian rights and the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem.

President Zia Ul Haq will open the meeting Sunday. An informal meeting was held here Saturday afternoon to formalize the 18-hour postponement from the originally scheduled Saturday opening.

According to the charter of the Islamic Conference, an extraordinary meeting can only discuss the one item for which the meeting had been called. But this can be changed with a two-thirds vote.

Some African and Asian countries are believed to be reluctant to approve the insertion since Jerusalem and other issues are a regular feature of all Islamic conferences, including the annual meeting scheduled for April.

Meanwhile, it was confirmed here Saturday that at least two states from the steadfastness front will attend the meeting, namely Algeria and Libya. Iraq is attending and its Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi told newsmen on arrival that the conference could be a step forward in seeking withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan.

Hammadi's delegation was among the five who were first to arrive. Iran had requested the 18-hour postponement to try to persuade all the steadfastness states to be present.

However, Iran's delegation will be headed by the country's deputy foreign minister.

Well informed sources said that the ministers are likely to seek Monday the freezing of Afghanistan's membership at the OIC after condemning the Soviet invasion. They could also adopt a resolution saying that the OIC does not recognize Kabul's new regime. The

sources added that Pakistan might call a summit meeting to discuss severe sanctions against the Soviet Union.

President Zia's adviser for foreign affairs Agha Shahi stressed Saturday that the conference was in no way anti-Soviet in nature. The members of the conference said they wished to maintain that status. The Soviet Union had supported the Muslim movements. On the Palestine question, the Soviet Union threw its weight behind the Muslim viewpoint. But the question is that the whole nonaligned world, even those countries that were very close to the USSR ardently desired that the troops should be withdrawn from Afghanistan. He also said that Afghanistan was a founding member of the OIC and it had been invited to the deliberations, but he had received word only Saturday afternoon that it would not attend.

Earlier Saturday Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal met here with President Zia.

The Prince and the accompanying delegation later attended a reception held in his honor by Agha Shahi. Earlier Friday night, Prince Saud and his Pakistani counterpart had discussed the dimensions of the conference.

In an arrival statement here Friday, Prince Saud expressed the hope that the conference would lead to the unification of the Islamic states in confronting the Soviet aggression.

He said the convening of the conference in Pakistan was appropriate since it was particularly affected by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. He hoped, however, that the conference would be fruitful and be able to provide the means for confronting the aggression.

The foreign minister reaffirmed that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan threatened the independence of smaller nations and posed a serious threat to world peace. He said the conference would serve the interests of the Islamic states.

Khaled, Assad hold talks

RIYADH, Jan. 26 (SPA) — King Khaled and President Hafez Assad of Syria held formal talks on the Middle East, the Gulf Area and Afghanistan Saturday.

Assad, who arrived here Saturday, was joined by Prime Minister Abdul Raouf Al-Qasbi, Deputy Premier Abdul Halim Khaddam and other senior aides.

King Khaled was joined by Crown Prince Fahd, Second Deputy Premier Abdullah, Defense Minister Sultan, Special Advisor Dr. Rashad Pharaon and the Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Damascus Sheikh Abdul Mohsen Al-Zaid.

King Khaled returned from his desert

retreat to meet the Syrian leader at the airport.

Saudi Arabia has taken the lead in Arab opposition to Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and President Assad's one-day trip comes a day before Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko is due in Damascus for a three-day visit.

Saudi Arabia is staunchly anti-Soviet and was the first country to announce a boycott of the Olympic Games because of the Kremlin's incursion into Afghanistan late last month.

Syria did not back the Soviet intervention, but Assad has said he wants close ties with Moscow, the main source of arms for his country.

Iran elects first president

TEHRAN, Jan. 26 (R) — Finance Minister Abolhasan Bani-Sadr was Saturday heading for a decisive victory in Iran's first presidential election after waging a campaign based on economic recovery and independence from the superpowers.

In an interview with Reuters, he said one of his priorities would be to end the crisis between Iran and the United States. (See story page 3)

The 46-year-old French-trained economist was leading in all regions Saturday. The state radio reported he had received three million out of four million votes counted so far.

He was almost certain to gain the absolute majority required for election. His closest rival, Admiral Ahmad Madani, had 700,000 votes.

Revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeini, who has the power to veto the election of presidential candidates, was expected to give automatic endorsement to Bani-Sadr.

Bani-Sadr was meanwhile recovering Saturday from a heavy cold and weeks of hectic campaigning. But he told Reuters he would set up a national congress of those who had supported him to select a list of candi-

dates for next month's parliamentary elections.

As finance minister he scrapped interest rates on housing loans, replacing them with a four per cent service charge, a move that brought him support from borrowers.

Bani-Sadr is an ardent opponent of U.S. interference in Iranian affairs but he was also the first candidate to signal the potential threat to Iran of the Soviet intervention in neighboring Afghanistan.

A surprise aspect of Friday's election was the low vote polled by the clergy-backed candidate, Hassan Habibi. The official Pars news agency put his share at only three per cent of the votes tallied Saturday.

Habibi was a last minute compromise candidate after Jaleddin Farsi, official nominee of the clergy-led Islamic Republican Party (IRP), withdrew when it was discovered his father was an Afghan. Political sources said Habibi may have suffered because he was publicly backed by the Tudeh (Communists) Party, in line with its pro-clergy policy. They said that in the north-eastern city of Ardebil pro-Habibi voters switched en masse to Bani-Sadr when they were told their original choice had Communist backing.

Egypt offered major U.S. arms deal

CAIRO, Jan. 26 (AP) — The United States has offered Egypt a major arms package that could bring more than \$5 billion in weapons to this country, Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said.

"It will be mostly fighter planes, tanks and missiles," Ali told the Associated Press in confirming reports from Washington on the deal.

He hinted the arrangement, stretching over five years, could go as high as \$6 billion, but indicated the final figure had not yet been set.

All said Egypt and the U.S. had almost identical stands on the threat to world peace caused by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and Egypt had demonstrated that it would support the U.S. if it moved to the defense of the oil rich Gulf.

"America and Egypt see the same danger in the area, and we (Egypt) know our responsibilities. America has good relations with this country and the sources of oil are vital to the U.S., Ali said.

Ali spoke with reporters between events at the Cairo Police Club where the annual Police Day celebrations were being held.

The offer of military aid credit was presented to Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak during his visit to the U.S. earlier this month. It includes F-16 fighter planes and M-60 tanks. It was reported in Washington at the time.

It would provide Egypt with slightly over \$1 billion in military credits for two years, starting in the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1, 1980. Above that the U.S. has tentatively offered to add \$800 million per year in credits for three years starting in 1982. Combined with the \$1.5 billion in credits granted to Egypt, when it signed a peace treaty with Israel last March, Egypt would be receiving "over \$5 billion in military help from the U.S. by 1985," Ali said.

The sales, if approved by Congress, would place Egypt second on the list of American military aid recipients behind Israel.

Egypt rejects demand to repay Arab deposits

CAIRO, Jan. 26 (AP) — Egypt's government has balked at Arab demands for the return of \$2 billion banked here, claiming it has the right to forestall politically motivated attempts to wreck the economy.

But top Egyptian officials interviewed by the Associated Press said the government has not permanently frozen or seized the accounts.

The officials said that for national security reasons the money cannot be released now and the bottom line seems to be that the money is just not available.

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq complained to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Washington, D.C., last fall that the accounts were blocked and called on the IMF to take action.

At Egypt's request, the IMF last week delayed consideration of the Arab complaints until March.

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Ministers examine farming activities

By Farouk Luqman

JEDDAH, Jan. 26 — The agriculture ministers of Saudi Arabia and Denmark met in Riyadh Saturday to discuss cooperation. Danish Minister Poul Dalsager and Sheikh Abdul Rahman Al Al-Sheikh concentrated on three main points. They included setting up joint ventures between the private sectors of both countries in agricultural development, training Saudi Arabians and the secondment of experts to work for the ministry in Riyadh, and bring in private firms. Fisheries were emphasized in the final category.

A member of the Danish delegation, which included experts from the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Agriculture and the embassy here, Dr. Per Nielsen, of Danish Turnkey Dairies, said a cooperation agreement was signed in 1975 and renewed last year. Dr. Nielsen visited Denmark last June for the signing.

Nielsen, a specialist in milk processing, said the Danes were engaged in training, the exchange of agricultural information and the development of agriculture and animal husbandry. They have been assigned the preparation of a study and plans for the organization of dairy and poultry industries, and associated services such as water resource technology. Saudi Arabian personnel will be trained in Denmark on the principles of reverse osmosis and the recycling of used water.

A laboratory for the study and treatment of animal diseases will be established, while demonstration or model farms will be set up.

Nielsen said discussions between the two parties also covered dairy farms, plants, feed mills, industrial drying plants, greenhouses, farm machinery and maintenance services.

His company has already gone into joint ventures with local firms for building dairy plants in various parts of the country, with more in the offing, he says.



Poul Dalsager

Danish Ambassador Poul Bent Sondergaard told Arab News Saturday that he was quite pleased with progress so far. "We think that cooperation between our two countries is very important and hope to achieve more in the near future."

He would rather wait for further talks before speaking about specifics but just now "I can only thank God for what has been done."

Meanwhile, Dalsager met with Deputy Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs Dr. Saleh Al-Malek. Malek said their talks dealt with Danish studies on green belts to be planted around various cities. Dalsager said his country was willing to go ahead with them.

Malek and Dalsager also dealt with plans to recycle used water for irrigation of parks and gardens.

Sunday, the Danish delegation plans to visit the Asir, in the south.

Mayor cites progress of Arab towns panel

JEDDAH, Jan. 26 (SPA) — The Organization of Arab Towns has made considerable progress since its establishment in 1967. Abdul Aziz Al-Adasani, the visiting mayor of Kuwait and secretary general of the organization says.

The organization, which now has 108 Arab cities as members, has opened a fund financed by those states able to help those cities whose resources are insufficient to undertake projects. The organization, with a capital of KD5 billion, has begun giving aid to several Arab countries, including Tunisia and Jordan.

Ittihad draws Nasr recaptures leadership of Saudi Premier League

By David Smith

JEDDAH, Jan. 26 — Riyadh's Nasr has regained the leadership of the Premier League after a convincing 5-0 midweek victory over Ittihad in Dammam. Nasr is level on points with Ittihad, but has a vastly superior goal difference to the Jeddah side. Ittihad had to settle for a 1-1 draw in Dammam with Kadasia which maintains its undefeated record in the League this season.

These matches, the tenth series in the eighteen-match Premier Division, are the last to be played for several weeks as Brazilian coach Manelli takes the opportunity to gather his international squad together for coaching and matches against South Korea this week.

Nasr, which had only taken two points from its previous three matches, was in dominant mood against Ittihad. The Riyadh side defeated Ittihad 4-3 in the first game of the season, but the return match was never so close. International striker Majid Abdullah notched a hat-trick and Darwish added one more to his consistent scoring record this year, as Nasr hammered five goals past the Dammam side.

Ittihad went into the match with a one point advantage over Nasr but lost this lead in a 1-1 draw with Kadasia. Both goals came from Saudi Arabian international strikers. Issa Hamdan opened the scoring for Ittihad but Saud Jasim replied for Kadasia.

This was only Hamdan's second goal of the season, a fact which emphasises Dettmar Cramer's problem with Ittihad. The Jeddah team has scored only 13 goals in 10 games, almost half the number Nasr has put past its opponents. Defensively, Ittihad has the best record in the league and its midfield build-up is solid but the lack of scoring power results in games being drawn when both points should be firmly in the bag.

Last year's champion, Hilal, stayed in third place with a 3-0 win over Wehda. Tunisian forward Najib Imam scored two of the goals which put Hilal on the 14 point mark, one behind the leaders.

King's cup holder Ahli remains in fourth place but dropped a point against Shebab in a disappointing 0-0 draw. Ahli has averaged only one goal a game this season, and although only points off the top, it does not look to have the consistency to maintain a serious title challenge.

At the foot of the table Ohod gained its second victory of the year when the Medina side defeated Nahda 2-1. This was only Nahda's second defeat of the year, and puts Ohod back into the relegation battle after looking to be fighting a lost cause.

Ohod has five points and is still two points adrift at the bottom of the table. Only two points separate Wehda in ninth place from Nahda in fifth however, and if Ohod can maintain the form which gained victories over Nasr and Nahda in recent weeks, the

clubs above the Medina side will be looking anxiously over their shoulders. With the league campaign in temporary abeyance, the battle for the title is still wide open. Ittihad, Nasr and Hilal are all in with a strong chance, although Ahli must be considered an underdog at this stage.

In previous seasons the side which held the lead after 10 games went on to win the championship. In 1977, Ahli and Nasr were locked together on 15 points with Ahli having the better goal difference. This is exactly the situation Nasr and Ittihad are in this year, with Nasr having the edge. By the end of the 1977 season Ahli took the title with 29 points one ahead of Nasr, although the title was effectively decided in the second last game of the season when Ahli defeated Ittihad 2-0.

In 1978, Hilal had 17 points after 10 matches, one more than second-placed Nasr. Again the championship went to the leader at the stage with Hilal finishing on 30 points to Nasr's 28 despite losing its last match to Ittihad 2-1. The title was again decided in the second to last match when Hilal beat Nasr 1-0 in what was effectively the League decider.

These facts must give heart to Nasr, leading the table and hoping to improve on its second place of the last two years. Nasr's displays this season would tend to bear out this projection, as the Riyadh side has been in consistent form and scoring freely, apart from the upset reverse at the hands of Ohod.

Ittihad, on the other hand, is undefeated but has had several lullbuster displays and Cramer must be worried about the lack of scoring power up front.

Although history and current performance would tend to indicate Nasr as the most likely title-winner, neither Ittihad nor Hilal will relinquish their challenges without a fight. The crucial matches are the Ittihad v. Nasr and Ittihad v. Hilal clashes in the 14th and 15th series of the competition, but the title may well not be decided until the final matches when Hilal takes on Nasr in Riyadh and Ittihad plays Ahli in Jeddah in what are sure to be closely contested games.

Results:							
Kadasia	1:1	Ittihad					8
Ittifaq	0:5	Nasr					8
Ohod	2:1	Nahda					8
Shebab	0:0	Ahli					8
Hilal	3:0	Wehda					8
Standings:							
	Pld	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Nasr	10	6	1	3	25	9	15
Ittihad	10	5	0	5	13	6	15
Hilal	10	5	1	4	17	10	14
Ahli	10	4	2	4	10	8	12
Nahda	10	1	2	7	9	8	9
Kadasia	10	2	4	4	11	12	8
Shebab	10	2	4	4	11	14	8
Ittifaq	10	2	5	3	9	17	7
Wehda	10	1	4	5	5	15	7
Ohod	10	2	7	1	9	20	5

Shippers warned against piracy

JEDDAH, Jan. 26 — Importers are responsible for piracy by dealing with cheap, unknown and dishonest shipping companies, the general director of Dammam Port, Muhammad Sulaiman al-Muhanna says.

The companies forge shipping documents and steal the goods by persuading ports authorities of their ownership. That sort of "unarmed piracy" is closer to embezzlement and commercial fraud than ordinary piracy, Muhanna told Al Yom Thursday.

The theft can be fought by only dealing with well known firms. Once a theft occurs, the importer who owned the goods should trace the ship and have it impounded if it calls at an Arab port.

Two years ago a Saudi Arabian importer had a wood shipment that was taken over. The owner negotiated with the pirates to ransom the shipment. The negotiations failed and the pirate captain sold the shipment with forged documents, Muhanna said.

But the importer tracked the ship for a long time and impounded it when it put into Dammam. He was paid by the company before the ship was released.

Muhanna also spoke of "chronic" problems between shipping companies and customs clearers on high insurance rates demanded by shipping companies for their containers.

The problem has been submitted to the president of the Saudi Ports Authority, Dr. Fayed Badr. A decision will be issued next week on unifying the insurance charged for containers by shipping companies. Clearers have complained that some companies were charging SR3,000, exclusive of delay charges.

Shipping companies demand insurance because some importers fail to clear their goods and return the empty containers. Delay charges start after 15 days of the ship's arrival in port. Some importers hold the containers because of the lack of storage capacity.

Muhanna said that the further berths at Dammam port were completed last year. There are 38 now, which can unload 1,000 tons a day. The port has capacity for handling over 10 million tons of goods a year. Imports are expected to reach nine million tons this year, he added.

Last year, a large part of the port was illuminated, using power from the main plant in Dhahran. Lighting for the remaining part is under construction now.

Last year too, all roads to the port and the docks were asphalted. French companies are now working on asphalt and illuminating the four berths completed last year.

With imports rising to the Eastern Province the financial position of the port has improved. Revenue now covers 50 per cent of running expenses, Muhanna said.

Construction show turnout may break 15,000 mark

JEDDAH, Jan. 26 — The final attendance figures for Jeddah's six days of Middle East Construction Exhibition may run up to 15,000. The fair closed Saturday, after seven days that gratified Dermot Graham, the managing director of the British firm Fairs and Exhibitions, which organized the event with Al-Harithy.

In addition to Jeddah, both Riyadh and Dhahran were considered as possible venue for this event, Graham said Saturday. "We finally chose Jeddah because we share Mayor Muhammad Said Farsi's view that the city will become the commercial center of the Middle East." The success of this exhibition has added weight to this view and given us every encouragement to proceed with our forward program for the city, which includes another Construction Exhibition to be followed in February by the Middle East Electricity Exhibition.

Jerome Brady, Vice President of Kinneary Company of the U.S. has experience of showing at construction exhibitions in Canada, Europe and South America and says that Jeddah was the "best we've seen." Another U.S. exhibitor, Clifford Raines of Wingarsheek, sold all his exhibits, acetylene torches and accessories, in the first three days of the show.

Laron Jensen, United States Department of Commerce specialist, said that several joint manufacturing ventures have resulted from the show.

Many British, Danish, Italian, Japanese, South Korean, Saudi Arabian, Swedish, Swiss and West German companies were also exhibiting.

Burnett Atalanta appointed Abdullah Al-Rashid Abunayan Establishment of Riyadh as exclusive distributor in the Kingdom for its water pumps and generating sets. The order was ratified by the placing of an SR7.5 million initial stock order.

Brian Smith, regional director in Bahrain for Porakabin said the show had been "a success in terms of enquiries received. If only 25 per cent result in orders we shall be happy". Masaaki Hayashida of Komatsu reports that after only five days he had taken orders worth over SR10 million for ten units and Lucky Limited of South Korea, a first time exhibitor in the Middle East, won two orders worth a total of \$300,000 for PVC pipe and flooring.

Kurt Buchler of the Swiss Office for the Development of Trade was happy at the level of enquiries received.

WEATHER

Temperatures will rise slightly in the western and the north-western regions.

Humidity will increase in the western coast, and frost and fog will form in the northern region at night and in the early morning.

Winds will be mostly light to moderate and variable. They will be south-easterly and moderate in the north-western region, causing sand haze occasionally.

Seas will be calm to moderate. Saturday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade).

Mecca	29	17	Tabuk	18	02
Jeddah	27	16	Turaif	14	-1
Riyadh	17	08	Arar	17	01
Dhahran	20	09	Bisha	23	08
Medina	22	04	Yanbu	27	10
Taif	21	06	Abha	17	09



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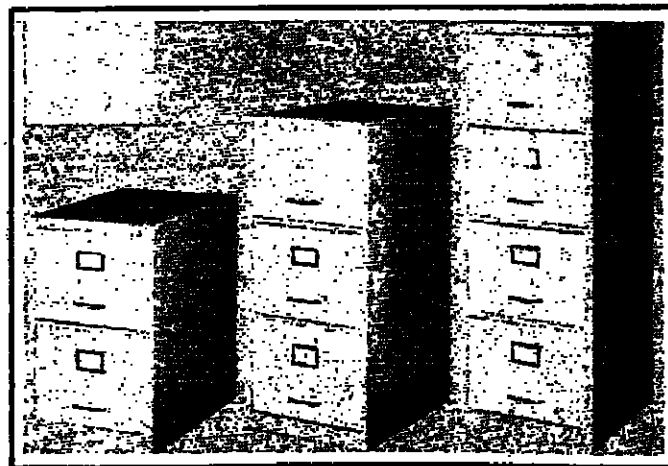
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Likely to become Iran's president

Bani-Sadr pledges to revive economy, solve hostage crisis

TEHRAN, Jan. 26 (R) — The man who looks certain to become Iran's first president after 2,500 years of monarchy squatted cross-legged on a sofa in his modest Tehran apartment and said he would try to rebuild the Iranian economy and solve "this problem between the Americans and ourselves."

In an interview with Reuters conducted against a background of children shouting and a telephone ringing every minute with election results, Abolhassan Bani Sadr, who is apparently sweeping to a landslide victory in the presidential elections, expounded a philosophy of national independence, nonalignment, political freedom and reconstruction.

Asked what he intended to do about the 49 American hostages who have been held at the occupied U.S. embassy since Nov. 4, Bani-Sadr said: "I will try to bring this problem between the Americans and ourselves to an end in a way which safeguards the demands and the independence of Iran."

But he emphasized that his first priority would be the reconstruction of the economy, a task he began with sweeping nationalizations when he took over as finance minister. Bani-Sadr said he had been out of touch with the hostages problem since he left the foreign ministry last November "and I must study the question again closely."

He has told the students occupying the U.S. mission he considered their action misguided.

Commenting on his electoral success, apparently more overwhelming than even his supporters had predicted, he said that "I am very happy that this people has shown such political maturity. It was not a partisan vote but a vote of conscience."

"When you look at the figures, there

were no opponents. They tried to create opponents for me but they failed despite using all the means at their disposal in the state media and the press," he said. Bani-Sadr said people had tried to sabotage his campaign up to the final moment. But he did not say who they were.

He said he had been in the minority in Iran's ruling revolutionary council for some time.

"I'm in the minority there. But you know last night I attended the council for the first time in three weeks and after discussion we agreed to a communique among the candidates present whereby we agreed to cooperate with whoever was elected."

"I don't think the council can oppose this popular wave of feeling. I think it will agree to cooperate," he said.

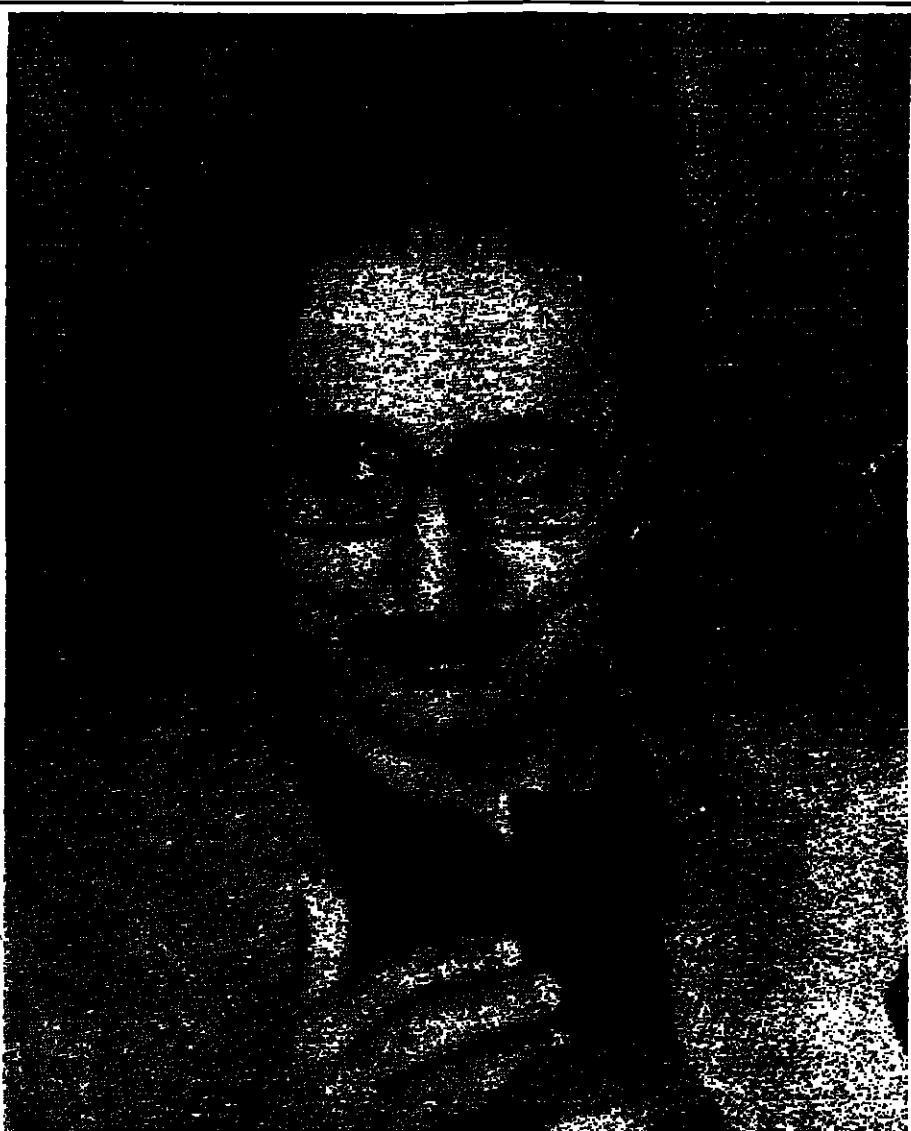
He said Iran's foreign policy would be based on independence from both superpowers, adding that the world's present economic and political structure could not last.

"I remain attached to my proposal for close cooperation with Europe and Japan and the oppressed countries of the world. I am for helping liberation movements throughout the world. This world system must change. It is in the interest of industrial countries as well because this state of affairs cannot last for long," he said.

He advocated wider political freedom and said he would try to ease unrest among the country's ethnic and religious minorities on the basis of equality.

"On an equal footing, we can resolve the regional problems. The essential thing is for the central government to project an image of self-confidence," he said.

Asked about restrictions on left-wing parties in Iran, Bani-Sadr said: "The left-wing parties have chosen the tactics of



Abolhassan Bani-Sadr

violence without realizing that they are no longer fighting the Shah's regime.

"This is a popular regime and one cannot use the same tactics with it as with an anti-popular regime. If they renounce violence, they can enjoy freedom of activity

and we can base our relations with these parties on free and equal discussion."

He also indicated he would try to ensure greater press freedom in Iran by breaking the virtual political monopoly of certain sections of the ruling clergy.

Qaddafi links use of oil weapon to U.S. intervention

TEHRAN, Jan. 26 (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi has warned the United States that his country would use oil as a weapon if the U.S. intervened militarily in Iran, the afternoon newspaper *Etela'at* has reported.

In an interview with the paper, Col. Qaddafi said "We have officially informed the U.S. that American military interference in Iran simply means military intervention in Libya, and it is absolutely natural that we use our oil as a weapon against the U.S."

"The majority of oil-producing countries are Muslim, so we can control the world through this wealth which, I stress, is in our hands," he said.

Muslim countries could establish a common market and independent countries like Iran, Algeria, Nigeria and his own country could impose their will on the world, the paper quoted Qaddafi as saying.

Iranians sacrifice for Khomeini health

TEHRAN, Jan. 26 (R) — Devout Muslims sacrificed between two and three thousand sheep and cattle in the holy city of Qom Friday in a supplication for the health of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeini, eyewitnesses said.

They said the animals were slaughtered in the streets in front of mosques and private houses on behalf of Khomeini, who was taken from his home in Qom to a Tehran hospital Thursday night suffering from a heart ailment.

Muslim tradition provides for animal sacrifice for special cause, and lays down that the meat should be distributed to the poor.

The official Pars news agency reported that revolutionary guards in the central Iranian city of Yazd had beheaded two camels as a sacrifice for the 79-year-old revolutionary leader.

An eyewitness told Reuters that thousands of Muslims flocked to mosques and the holy shrine in Qom to pray for Khomeini, who broadcast from his hospital bed on state radio Friday to reassure Iranians that he was not seriously ill.

His doctors stressed Friday that his condition was very satisfactory.

Meanwhile, Khomeini has become a great-grandfather when his granddaughter Fereshteh A'rafi gave birth to a baby girl, the afternoon newspaper *Kayhan* said.

The paper noted the birth also made Sadeq Tabataba'i, former government spokesman and presidential candidate, an uncle.

U.S. denies seeking bases at Port Sudan

KHARTOUM, Jan. 26 (R) — American Ambassador to Sudan Donald Bergus has denied that the United States had asked for military facilities at Port Sudan on the Red Sea coast.

Bergus issued a statement Friday saying "The question of U.S. facilities at Port Sudan has never been raised between our governments and is not under consideration."

Bergus was commenting on unspecified reports that Sudan was considering such a move, the official Sudanese News Agency (SUNA) said. He said he visited Port Sudan on Jan. 20 to make friendly calls on the district commissioner and the senior military commander there.

This visit followed an urgent message from President Jimmy Carter to Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri. The contents of the message were not disclosed.

A Sudanese Foreign Ministry source told SUNA that Sudan's policy was not to grant any military facilities to any foreign country on Sudanese territory.

'Gateway to the subcontinent'

The critical test at Khyber Pass

LANDI KOTAL, Pakistan Jan. 26 (LAT) — Here in the Khyber Pass, about 1,800 Pakistani "scouts" guard what has been called "the gateway to the subcontinent" — a centuries-old trade and invasion route used by the conquering armies of Alexander, Genghis Khan and Tamerlane.

The men carry the proud insignia of the Khyber Rifles on their colorful olive green, red and white uniforms topped with tufted turbans. And if this were 1878 — the year the unit was formed — instead of 1980, even such a small force might prove adequate to defend the formidable, 23-mile-long natural barrier at the meeting place of the Sulaiman Mountain chain and offshoots of the Himalayas.

But it is not 1878, and suddenly a modern Soviet army stands just a few miles away in Afghanistan. And neither the Khyber Rifles nor the rest of the approximately 40,000-man Pakistani force stationed along this nation's 1,200-mile-long border with Marxist Afghanistan looks quite so strong.

"We are east oriented military," conceded Lt. Gen. Fazal-Haq, military governor of Pakistan's North West Frontier Territory and commanding officer in charge of defending 800 miles of that border. "It will take a long time for us to get reoriented to the western border."

The Pakistani forces that would have to bear the initial brunt of any spillover of the Soviet drive into Afghanistan are few in numbers and poorly equipped. Moreover, according to Gen. Fazal, Pakistan has allowed a highly developed infrastructure put in place here during British rule to deteriorate so badly that it will take months to upgrade the roads, build the bridges, and improve the railroad enough to support a military buildup.

While the Pakistani official might have reason to overstate the sad state of defenses at a time his nation is arguing for massive military aid against a possible Soviet threat, Western diplomats here agree with at least the broad outlines of the picture he paints.

"Between 80 per cent and 90 per cent of the Pakistani military is facing east where there are reportedly 13 Indian army divisions" on the border, one diplomat noted.

Pakistani President Zia Ul-Haq has said his country is taking steps to beef up its western defenses on its own, but there are few signs of it here in the Khyber Pass.

Last week, a score of what appeared to be young recruits, dressed in civilian clothes, could be seen practicing their manual of arms in the dusty hills below Shagai Fort.

The issue of Pakistan's ability to defend itself now that the Soviets are just a few miles away in Afghanistan has taken on new importance with negotiations currently underway between Washington and Islamabad over U.S. military aid for the Zia government.

Pakistani sources say that the American side has stressed in those talks that it sees the primary Soviet threat in terms of subversion

rather than direct military action against Pakistan. Washington has offered a two-year, \$ 400 million package of military and economic aid. Islamabad considers the offer "not meaningful at all," as one government source here put it.

Gen. Fazal said that "to improve the infrastructure and military hardware would cost in excess of \$ 1 billion."

Negotiations over the aid package are continuing, and it is understood that a high level U.S. military delegation will visit Pakistan later this month to assess the government's requirements first hand. As described by Gen. Fazal, the needs are awesome.

Mountains provide a natural barrier along two-thirds of the 1,200-mile border with Afghanistan. There are seven important passes through those mountains, but the only one with a paved road is the Khyber.

To the south, Afghanistan borders on the Baluch province of Pakistan, a much flatter and more hospitable terrain for prospective invaders. "If I were the Russians, I would avoid all this populous area" in the north, Fazal said in an interview. "I would hit the underbelly — Baluchistan."

The army's infrastructure problems are obvious in the Khyber Pass, he said. Bridges in the pass are too narrow to handle heavy vehicles, and the railroad route is so steep that an engine can pull no more than five railroad cars.

He said that Pakistani radar "is virtually nonexistent along the western border." Soviet helicopter gunships could fly across the border, attack Afghan refugee camps here, and be back in Afghanistan before they were detected, he admitted. "They can do it with impunity," he said. "By the time our planes could get in the air they would be back" across the border.

"Of course if that happened," Fazal added, "we would have to strike back. That is where the danger lies of this escalating into something bigger than anybody wants."

The problems are in some ways worse to the south, the general said. "We are extremely thin on the ground, particularly in Baluchistan."

Pakistani officials say the main dangers that could lead to a border confrontation with the Soviets would be any "hot pursuit" of Afghan rebels into Pakistan by Russian troops and peremptory Soviet or Afghan strikes against rebel encampments on this side of the border.

Just east of the Pakistan entrance to the Khyber Pass is a plaque that tells the history of the famous landmark and says, "One of the days of raiding and fighting against alien power" — fighting which Rudyard Kipling once described in verse:

"The flying bullet down the pass
"That whistles shrill, all flesh is grass."
In Pakistan, the next few months are seen as a critical test of that sentiment.



TALKS: U.S. special Middle East negotiator Sol Linowitz (left) shakes hands with King Hussein of Jordan Saturday when the two met for talks on the Middle East situation. They met at the Jordanian embassy in London and discussed the Egypt-Israel situation and the Afghanistan crisis.

Carter opposes early summit on autonomy, Linowitz says

TEL AVIV, Jan. 26 (R) — U.S. special Middle East negotiator Sol Linowitz has said that President Jimmy Carter opposed the idea of an early summit with Egypt and Israel to add fresh impetus to the Palestinian autonomy talks.

In an interview with Israeli television Friday night before leaving Washington for the Middle East, Linowitz refused to describe the talks as deadlocked and said the U.S. had no plans at the moment to present its own proposals.

U.N. prepares report on Israeli violations

GENEVA, Jan. 26 (R) — A United Nations committee set up to investigate Israeli human rights violations in the occupied Arab territories has selected cases for detailed reports and will interview witnesses at a meeting next May, the U.N. has announced.

The three-member panel, in a series of meetings which ended Friday, examined evidence concerning Palestinians' freedom of movement, expropriation of property and conditions of detention.

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Hijack fails after hostages slip away

MIAMI, Florida, Jan. 26 (AP) — A man who hijacked a U.S. jetliner with 65 people aboard and demanded to fly to Iran has been taken into custody in Cuba after the passengers sneaked off the plane. None of the passengers or crew was injured and they were returned to the United States, U.S. officials said.

The man, who was accompanied on the flight by his wife and two daughters — seven months and two years old — surrendered nearly 14 hours after hijacking the Delta Airlines L-1011 over North Carolina Friday, according to U.S. Federal Aviation Administration spokesman Fred Farrar in Washington and Delta spokesman Dick Jones in Miami.

Arthur Nehrbass, special agent in charge of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation office in Miami, where the plane landed at 6:36 p.m. identified the man as Samuel Alben Ingram Jr., 29, of Atlanta, Georgia. Nehrbass said Ingram, his wife and their children were being held in Cuba and he didn't know whether Cubans would return them to the United States.

"We're still putting the story together," Nehrbass said. "The crew tells us the Cuban authorities were very cooperative. Some of the passengers are exhausted, but otherwise everyone is all right."

The plane's passengers and crew were debriefed by government authorities before going through customs and continuing on Friday to New York, the flight's original destination.

Authorities had said the man — who seized

the jet at 1:51 a.m. apparently had been armed with one or more guns. There were no reports of shooting.

One of the passengers, Lynn Martin, 19, of Dallas, Texas, said in Miami: "he (the hijacker) did not threaten the passengers. The captain told us he was armed, I don't know with what."

She said the hijacker was in the cockpit while his wife and daughters were asleep in their seats while the plane was on the ground in Havana.

She said the passengers began sneaking out the back of the plane and to the ground via a truck used to raise food to the plane.

"His wife and kids were in their seats asleep and he was in the cockpit and we just snuck out," she said before being hustled off by Delta staff members. "It was nerve-racking."

The wide-bodied jet, Flight 1116, landed at Cuba's Jose Marti airport at 4:03 a.m. after being seized over Greensboro, North Carolina, while en route from Atlanta to New York.

State Department spokesman David Passage said in Washington that the Cubans had refused to provide the hijacker with a plane to Tehran. Delta said the L-1011 was not equipped to cross the ocean.

Delta spokesman Gordon Barrington said in Atlanta that the plane carried 51 adult passengers, two infants and a crew of 12.

Luis Fernandez, an air traffic control supervisor in Havana, said that Cuban immigration officers and guards had surrounded the plane.

He said the passengers were served a snack and lunch.

Wayne Smith, head of the U.S. Interest Section in Havana, said the hijacker allowed some Cubans to board the plane to help tend to technical details, but he required the Cubans to strip to their underwear.

The flight began Thursday in Los Angeles and stopped in Dallas before arriving in Atlanta, taking off from there at 1 a.m. for Kennedy International Airport in New York.

The last hijacking of a U.S. airline to Cuba occurred June 11, 1979, when a man took over a Delta jet en route from New York to Fort Lauderdale, Florida. The passengers and crew were allowed to return to the United States.

Scientist hails forced isolation of Sakharov

LONDON, Jan. 26 (R) — A member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences said leading dissident Andrei Sakharov had upset the entire community of Soviet scientists and they all agreed with the Kremlin's decision to banish him, according to Moscow Radio.

Yevgeniy Fedorov, speaking yesterday on Moscow Radio's external services program "Peace and Progress" monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, said his colleagues and all Soviet people were fed up with Sakharov's statements.

Fedorov said Sakharov had expressed solidarity with opponents of peace, disarmament and relaxation of international tension, and supported such reactionary regimes as the Pinochet military government in Chile.

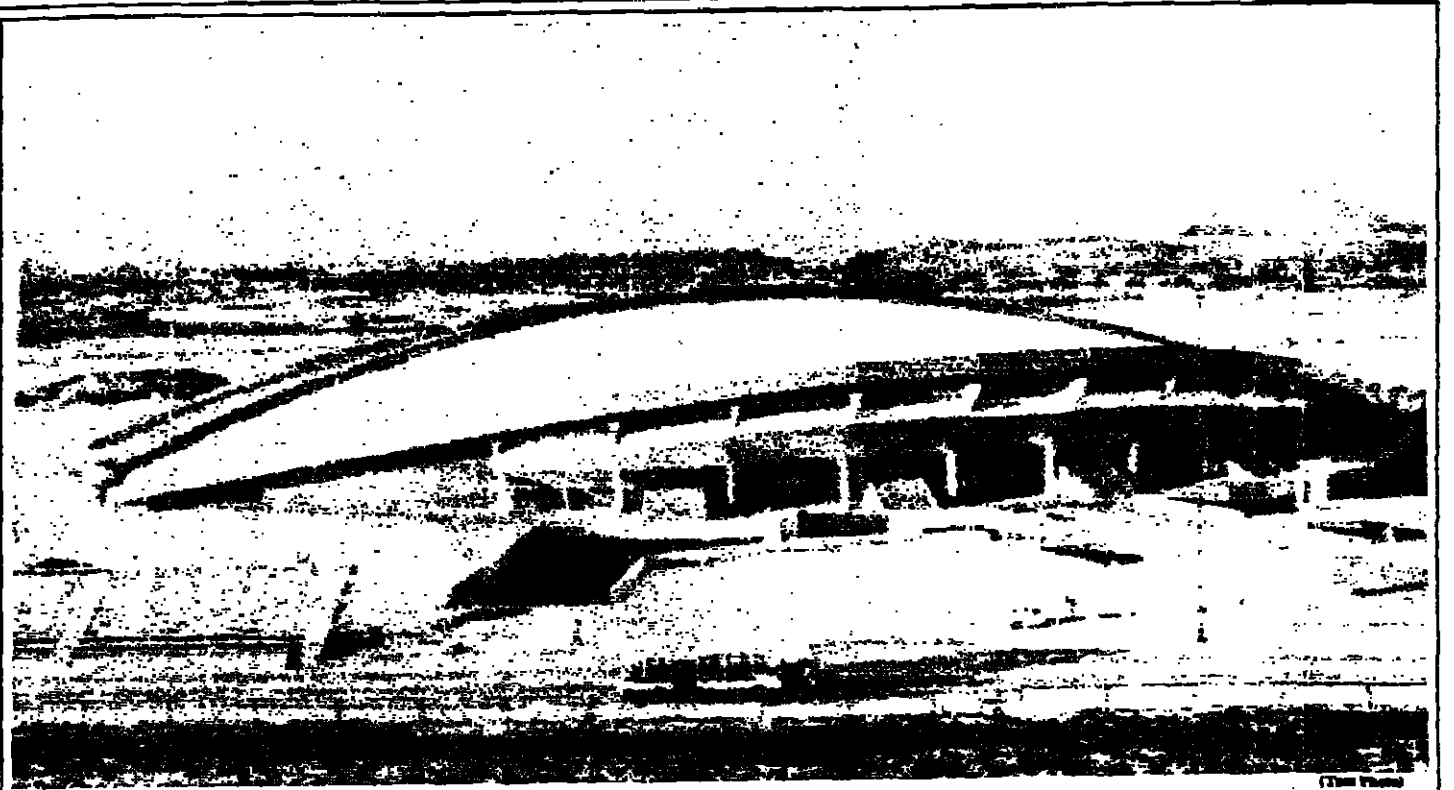
Sakharov was detained in Moscow on Tuesday and put on a plane for Gorky, a town close to foreigners 250 km. east of the capital.

An official announcement later said he had been stripped of all his Soviet awards but made no mention on his membership of the Academy of Sciences, which has a measure of independence from the government.

Fedorov referred to the 1975 Nobel peace prize winner as "academy member Sakharov."

He said "the entire community of Soviet scientists" was in complete agreement with the decision taken on Sakharov, and "I personally believe that it should have been taken considerably earlier, since no warning to this person produced any result."

"I consider the decision by the Soviet government... on measures against academy member Sakharov to be thoroughly justified."



BIG INVESTMENT: An indoor cycle track in Krylatskoye, near Moscow, part of the Soviet Union's multi-million dollar investment in the 1980 Summer Olympics.

Will compete in winter games

Moscow insists Olympics will go on

LONDON, Jan. 26 (Agencies) — The Soviet Union will attend the Winter Olympic games at Lake Placid, New York, next month and will stage the summer games in Moscow whatever the United States does, a Soviet official says.

"We shall fulfil our Olympic Commitments," said Vladimir Popov, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Olympics Organizing Committee, answering questions in Moscow from television presenter David Frost. His comments were released in advance of Saturday screening on the British Commercial Network.

"We would not work counter to the spirit of the Olympic games," Popov replied, when asked if the Soviet Union will retaliate if the U.S. boycotts the summer games because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Popov rejected any comparison between the Moscow Olympics and the 1936 games in Berlin when Adolf Hitler was German dictator.

"We are convinced that the games will take place as expected," he said.

In the same program, national opinion polls reported a survey of British opinion on the Olympics found 51 per cent favor Britain's taking part in the Moscow games, 43 believe some action should be taken, and 6 per cent don't know.

Conservative Premier Margaret Thatcher wants the games moved to

another country, but 76 per cent of those questioned in the poll said governments should not use sport in political circumstances.

After the House of Representatives vote Thursday night, and with the Senate almost certain to approve the measure, the Moscow organizers may be preparing to hold the games without American athletes.

While this would be a blow to the games' prestige, there is still a possibility that Moscow would try to turn it to advantage by portraying the pull-out as a sign of American hostility to international cooperation.

Meanwhile White House officials were to go before the U.S. Olympic Committee Saturday to make their case for a possible boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow. But USOC heads say it is doubtful any agreement will be reached here.

"Our primary interest is in the survival and enhancement of the Olympic movement," said William B. Tuttle, one of six large members of the USOC executive board.

"The Olympics are one of the last bastions of peace and good will left in the world, and now they have been jeopardized," he said.

"Everybody really supports the Olympic movement. It's just too bad that the Olympics have been drawn in with all

these other sanctions."

The two-day meeting of the USOC executive board members is expected to receive resolutions calling for an immediate boycott of the summer games — as well as recommendations that Americans participate.

U.S. President Jimmy Carter has asked that the games be moved, postponed or canceled if Soviets do not withdraw from Afghanistan by Feb. 20. If the Soviets remain and the International Olympic Committee rejects his request, he said he would ask American athletes to decline to participate.

Robert J. Kane, USOC president, said before the meeting, "It is doubtful they can come to a final decision because so many factors are not known."

The USOC does not have to make a decision on sending athletes to the games until May 19. Carter's recommendation and any action taken by the board will be presented Feb. 9 to the IOC, which controls the games.

Joseph R. Scalzo, representing the wrestling division of the Amateur Athletic Union, planned to introduce a resolution here calling on Carter to make a more definitive statement on the Olympics.

"The Olympic Committee should not develop foreign policy," said Scalzo.

Refugees continue exodus despite Hanoi's restrictions

BANGKOK, Jan. 26 (AP) — Vietnamese "boat people" are fleeing in greater numbers than at any time since last May, many of them running a gauntlet of pirates to reach the shores of Thailand.

Almost 3,500 arrived in countries of first asylum during December and more are expected this month, despite a reaffirmation by the Vietnamese government that it is doing its best to halt the exodus.

Most of the Vietnamese last year found their way to Malaysia, Hong Kong and Indonesia but the recent flow has been to Thailand.

Most of the new refugees say they tried to steer clear of Thailand because of the threat of pirate attacks but their small crafts were blown off course.

Western relief officials who have interviewed large numbers of the new arrivals in southern Thailand say virtually all had been looted, and sometimes brutalized, by the sea-going brigands.

Refugees from Vietnam swelled to 76,774 last May. An international outcry, however, pressured Hanoi into stemming a highly organized exodus which involved payment to authorities for passages out of the country. In June, 1979 the outflow dropped to 1,044 and remained minimal until October when more than 3,000 fled.

There is no evidence that the Vietnamese government has fallen back on its promises but refugee officials say it is clear that bribery and collusion must exist at least at the local level.

The international focus has shifted from the boat people but relief officers who work on the problem say their plight may be even greater than previously.

Almost all the boats that have made it to southern Thailand over the past two months have been tiny river craft — generally smaller and less seaworthy than the fishing boats used last year.



St. Mark's Square under water.

Venice fights to keep its feet dry

VENICE, Jan. 26 (OFNS) — After the most menacing floods since the disaster of 1966, Venice is sending a delegation to Rome to urge the government to revive plans for three barrages to protect the city.

The municipality is also taking powers to commandeer the unoccupied first- and second-story apartments of absentee owners and tenants (some of them wealthy non-Italians) to house Venetians whose ground-floor houses have become uninhabitable.

Flooding in Venice goes in cycles. Judged by the water's depth, the duration of the floods and the alarming speed at which the sea rushes in, this winter is one of the worst within memory.

In November 1966, the floods rose six feet, four inches above median sea-level. The first sign that 1979-80 would be a dangerous winter came on Sept. 24 when the water reached four feet, six inches — the highest tidal surge so early in the year for almost two decades.

On Nov. 18 it rose again to four feet, one inch but with a difference. Normally, when the tide goes out, the water goes down. This time it remained for five days, and St. Mark's Square (the lowest part of the city) was still under water on Dec. 6.

"That was almost unheard of," says Sir Ashley Clarke, vice-chairman of the Venice in Peril Fund and a former British ambassador to Rome, who now lives in Venice. "For 20 or 30 years, there hadn't been anything like that."

On the Saturday before Christmas (Dec. 22), the water rose to almost six feet. In St. Mark's Square, it was between two and three feet deep. Many of the temporary wooden walkways, erected to enable people to get about the city during the floods, were themselves under water, or their duck-boards had been washed away. At such times, Venetians turn out in brightly colored thigh-length waders,

worn with a Renaissance swagger.

Fortunately, the wind veered during the night, avoiding the phenomenon of 1966 when the *stirocco*, gusting up the Adriatic, continued for three days and nights, while a storm raging in the mountains behind the city brought additional water down to the narrow sea.

Barrages, which would temporarily close the entrance to the lagoon during the high water that occurs about 20 times a year, are the most urgent priority in the struggle to save Venice.

In December 1976, five consortia of civil engineering and construction firms submitted entries for an Italian government competition. A year ago the government rejected all five designs as unsatisfactory.

Some critics argue the government was at fault because its terms of reference required a permanent narrowing of the entrances. This would have interfered with the normal flow of tides which clean the lagoon.

The minister of public works at the time, Gaetano Stannati, promised to set up a commission to review the problem and report back within four months, but nothing has been heard of it since.

Although Venice is often taken as the classic example of the failure of environmental planning, not all the news is bad. The gradual closure of the artesian wells, used by the mainland industry to extract water from the subsoil, has reduced subsidence to a manageable one millimeter a year. Venice is no longer sinking rapidly. But past subsidence has left it more vulnerable than ever in its history.

The petro-chemical corporations on the mainland have made successful efforts to reduce the atmospheric pollution that was eroding the facades of churches and palaces.

The exemplary energy and dedication

of Venice in Peril and other international funds, which have raised about \$5 million since 1966, have saved many works of architecture, sculpture and painting and have encouraged Venetian firms to undertake their own restoration programs.

On the debit side, many of the laws and regulations enacted after the 1966 disaster are being evaded. The flow of industrial effluent into the lagoon, which was to have stopped by the end of 1979, continues — although there has been some improvement.


A 39-foot limit on excavation of the oil-tanker channel through the lagoon to the terminal at Porto Marghera is being ignored. It has been excavated to 46 feet.

This has not only disturbed the delicately balanced ecology of the lagoon, respected by generations of Venetians as a condition of survival, but has also speeded erosion at the middle of the three lagoon entrances, where the channel is now about 65 feet deep. This means that, when there is a very high tide, the sea flows in with great violence.

No action has been taken on the proposal to decant the oil outside the lagoon and transport it into Marghera by pipeline.

The municipality itself has been slow in carrying out its program of damp-proofing and renovating ordinary dwellings. In consequence, the damaging exodus of Venetians to the mainland is continuing, altering still further the balance between the expanding and prosperous population of Mestre and that of the decaying lagoon city.

This now has fewer than 100,000 inhabitants, whereas Mestre and Marghera have 200,000. A proposal to create a separate municipality on the mainland, which would have robbed Venice of a large part of its tax base, has been defeated.



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On first day of Australia Test

Lloyd saves West Indies innings in Adelaide

ADELAIDE, Jan. 26 (AP) — Despite an innings of 121 from Clive Lloyd and two century partnerships, the West Indies were 303 for eight at the close of the first day of the third Test against Australia at the Adelaide Oval Saturday.

The West Indies lost two wickets in the last over of the day when Dennis Lillee took the new ball after 86 overs.

He trapped Lloyd leg before wicket and then bowled Andy Roberts with the last ball of the day to finish with the figures of four for 73.

Although there were two century partnerships, it was West Indies captain Lloyd who saved the day for his team.

He had come to the wicket with the score at 126 for four and when he left the West Indies total had advanced to 300 for seven.

With the total at 252 for six, Australia fought its way well back into the game, but a 46-run partnership between Lloyd and Roberts restored the innings.

Lloyd, who began shakily, batted for 187 minutes and hit 17 boundaries in what was the highest individual score by a West Indian batsman in a Test at the Adelaide Oval.

A second wicket partnership of 100 in 102 minutes between Desmond Haynes and Vivian Richards solidified the tourists.

There was a sudden collapse when the West Indies, 115 for one at lunch, lost the wickets of Richards, Haynes and Alvin Kalicharran for only 11 runs in the first 45 minutes after resumption of play.

But any hopes Australia had of restricting the West Indies to a mediocre total were dispelled by Lloyd and Lawrence Rowe, both of whom put on 113 in 120 minutes for the fifth wicket with Lloyd the dominant partner.

When Rowe was out with a score of 239 for five, Deryck Murray stayed long enough to hit a boundary before being caught at backward leg off Geoff Dymock.

The West Indies then crashed, losing a further two wickets for 11 runs to be 252 for six.

That situation could have been even worse had Lloyd not been dropped by Ashley Mallett in the gully off Dymock when at 86 and the total 258.

After the swift demise of Greenidge the day looked in danger of being dominated by West Indian champion batsman Vivian Richards. He was dominant while at the wicket for his 76 runs, scoring off 72 deliveries in 105 minutes within 13 fours.

His partner, Desmond Haynes, was content to play a secondary with his 28 runs taking 128 minutes.

At lunch Richards had 76 and Haynes 28. Neither, however, was to increase his total. Richards was caught at the wicket cutting Lillee. Haynes suddenly took an uncharacteristic swing at a ball from Mallett which flew to Dennis Lillee at backward leg.

Australia immediately applied pressure by crowding the two new batsmen.

The move was successful, with Kalicharran struggling for 44 minutes for nine runs before being caught at slip by Ian Chappell.

He moved down the pitch to drive Mallett but found the ball spinning off the outside edge.

As does McEnroe

Connors goes to Philadelphia semifinals

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, Jan. 26 (AP) — Top-seeded Jimmy Connors advanced to the semifinals Friday night and was joined by unseeded John Sadri, who continued his week-long run of upset in the U.S. Pro Indoor Tennis Tournament.

Connors will play the winner of Friday night's quarterfinal between Billy Scanlon and Gene Mayer, while Sadri qualified to go against the second-seeded John McEnroe, who beat 10th-ranked Jose-Luis Clerc of Argentina.

The 27-year-old Connors, seeking an unprecedented fourth championship in this tournament, had little trouble ousting Wojtek Fibak of Poland 6-2, 6-2 in their round-of-eight competition.

Sadri, a power-serving player, surprised fifth-seeded Harold Solomon 6-2, 7-5 in their quarterfinal.

Connors, who is ranked no. two among the world's pro tennis stars, broke through Fibak's serve in the fifth game of the first set when the 27-year-old Pole netted a return of service.

Connors broke Fibak, seeded no. nine, in the seventh game when, after a long exchange, Fibak netted a deep forehand shot by Connors.

Connors finished the set with an overhead forehand smash that caught Fibak flatfooted.

In the second set, Connors broke Fibak in the first game as he hit the ball hard and saved one point with a backhand volley for a 40-15 advantage. He then hit a forehand drive which Fibak netted.

Connors came back from 30-40 to win game six, the deciding point on an overhead smash. And in game seven, Connors rallied from 40-love to win on a fifth breakpoint to take a 5-2 lead. He held service to close out the set and match.

McEnroe broke Clerc's serve in the second game of the first set to lead 2-0. They held serve until the eighth game when McEnroe put away the 21-year-old Clerc with a backhand cross-court placement.

Clerc, a right-hander, rallied to win the second set with the help of a break in the fifth game. It was a love game with the deciding point on the backhand into the net, and then went on wrap up the match with an easy 6-1 third set victory.

In Friday night's other quarterfinal, the 27-year-old Mayer took the first set 6-2, breaking Scanlon in the fifth and seven games. In the second set, they held serve until Mayer volleyed a backhand into the net and lost his serve in the 12th game.

That gave the 23-year-old Scanlon, who won the NCAA singles title in 1976, a 7-5 set victory to even the match at a set apiece.

Mayer and Scanlon each had one break in the third and final set, and it took a tiebreaker to decide the match. Mayer won the first three points in the tiebreaker and went on to win it, 7-3, for the set and the match.

The semifinal round of the doubles championship was gained in straight sets by the following teams: Wojtek Fibak and Heinz Günthardt, Brian Gottfried and Raul Ramirez, and Terry Moor and Balazs Taroczy.

Stadler takes lead in San Diego golf

SAN DIEGO, California Jan. 26 (AP) — Craig Stadler emerged with sole control of the top spot Friday after Tom Watson surrendered a share of the lead with a shakely finish in the second round of the San Diego Open golf tournament.

Stadler, who won the Bob Hope Desert Classic two weeks ago, had a second straight 68 and a 36-hole total of 136, eight shots under par.

Watson, golf's player of the year for the past three seasons and opening his 1980 campaign in this event, played well behind Stadler.

But Watson bogeyed the 17th, taking three from just short of the green, then three-putted for par-five on the 18th, missing a four-foot second putt.

That left in a tie for second at 137 with Bobby Walzel, Ray Floyd, D.A. Weir and longshot Terry Mauney. Watson shot a 69, Mauney 70, Walzel and Weir 71's Floyd birdied five of his last six holes for a 67.

Stadler and Floyd played the easier 6,667-yard North Course at Torrey Pines. The other leaders were at the more difficult 7,002-yard South Course, which will be the site of the last two rounds Saturday and Sunday.

Bill Calfee, the first-round leader, slipped to a 73 and was tied at 138 with Keith Fergus, who had a 71 in the cool, windy weather that produced a few scattered raindrops.

Heavyweight title defense in March

Las Vegas, Nevada, Jan. 26 (AP) — Larry Holmes will defend his World Boxing Council heavyweight title against undefeated Leroy Jones at Caesars Palace here as part of a package that will feature four championship bouts on March 21.

Promoter Don King's publicist Murray Goodman said Friday the Holmes-Jones bout is contingent on a Holmes defeat of Italy's Lorenzo Zanoni in Las Vegas on Feb. 3.

Also scheduled to fight that night in the four-title package are John Tate, who will defend his World Boxing Association crown against Mike Weaver in Knoxville, Tennessee; Marvin Johnson will defend his WBA light-heavyweight title against Eddie Gregory of New York, also at Knoxville; WBC welterweight champion Sugar Ray Leonard will defend his title against David "Boy" Green at Landover, Maryland.

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Her time was four-tenths of a second faster than the record held by Natalia Marasescu of Romania.

The ball hit Marsh on the glove and deflected well forward off Ian Chappell at slip, who dived full length to hold the catch inches from the ground.

It took the West Indies an hour to score 16 runs after lunch.

Lloyd began shakily while Rowe was off with his timing. He began to find his rhythm when he reached the 30s.

He went on to his 50 in 89 minutes with seven fours.

His confidence grew as he batted and he began hitting square to the wicket, driving straight and forcing the ball through mid wicket. He reached his 100 in 164 minutes with 13 fours from 141 deliveries.



ADELAIDE: Vivian Richards of the West Indies hits off Stevenson of Australia in a Benson and Hedges World Series Cup game in Adelaide last week. The wicketkeeper is David Bairstow.

Injured

Khan out of squash meet

LONDON, Jan. 26 (R) — Jehangir Khan, the 16 year-old world amateur squash champion from Pakistan, has been forced to pull out of the British amateur championship due to a stomach ailment.

He injured his back in training Friday afternoon and after treatment was advised to withdraw.

Jehangir, who won the world title in November at the age of 15, was the top seed in the absence of Egyptian title holder Gamal Awad.

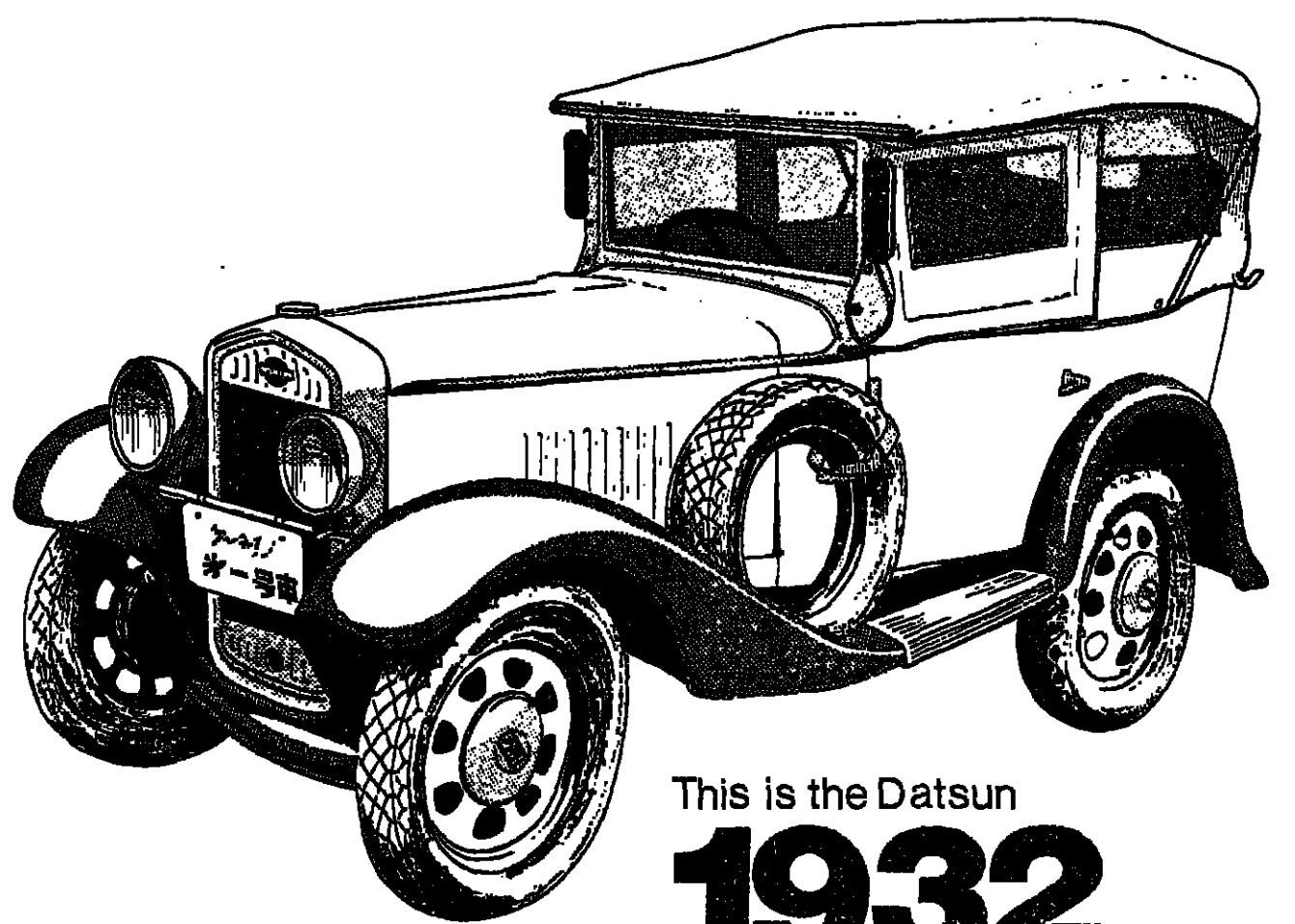
Khan had been fancied to become only the second player to win the world and British amateur championships in the same season.

The only player to have achieved this double is Australian Kevin Shawcross.

He was to have been first on court Saturday, against Britain's Stuart Courtney, after a journey of only five minutes from his home nearby.

Seeded to meet him in the final was his compatriot Atlas Khan. The third seed was Jon Leslie, the 29-year-old British lawyer who has been beaten finalist and twice a semi-finalist in the event.

Jehangir's victory in the world championship last year was later overshadowed by a family tragedy.



This is the Datsun

1932

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The latest Datsun/Nissan

1980

model will be on show at Algosaibi Motor Show-AL-KHOBAR, from Sat. 2nd to Friday 8th February 1980.



UP: Gary Bailey, the Manchester United goalkeeper, goes up for the ball with teammate Martin Buchan on the right and Osvaldo Ardiles of Tottenham Hotspur on the ground, in a recent White Hart Lane game.

arab news

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CARTER'S SPEECH

President Carter's State of the Union speech contained no surprises from the point of view of its content. Its main point was rather in the angle from which the president looked at the various topics he dealt with.

The speech came at the same time that the president scored his impressive victory over the other Democratic candidates in Iowa; and together with that victory, it seemed to put paid to all the talk about his alleged lack of leadership, his "weakness" and "hesitancy".

President Carter owes a great deal to the developments in Iran and Afghanistan. The two crises afforded him an opportunity to demonstrate both his toughness and his better understanding of the popular mood in the country. The speech continued this, in the "strong president" stance it took, as he declared his intention to maintain the position of the United States as the strongest military power in the world. He did not forget, nevertheless, to extend the olive branch to the other side. This mixture of toughness and restraint appears to echo closely the mood of the American public.

On the question of the Middle East, Carter had nothing new to say. He reiterated his administration's commitment to the effort to find a peaceful solution based on the Camp David agreements. On the American-Iranian crisis, he noted that the events in Afghanistan ought to show the Iranian leadership that their real enemy is not the United States. It is possible that the Iranians will now come to accept his offer of opening a new page in Iranian-American relations once the problem of the hostages is settled.

Carter also said that he will make the Soviet Union "pay" for its intervention in Afghanistan. The president, it is clear, realizes that he cannot force the Soviets to withdraw, but expects the progressive retaliatory measures he is adopting to create an atmosphere which makes the withdrawal inevitable.

The speech dealt with all the internal and external issues which concerns the country. But it has to be kept in mind that the positions he took on these are not necessarily final and unalterable. The changes the next twelve months will bring to America and the world will require many alterations and revisions. But one thing will not change in this year of presidential elections, and this is the president's intention of continuing and augmenting the tough as well as restrained image his administration has gained.

Russia's nuclear power plans

By Bruce Rabbit

PHOENIX —

Three Mile Island may have contaminated the nuclear futures of the United States, Sweden, Austria and West Germany, but it has not diminished Soviet plans to increase nuclear power output 10 times in the 1980s. Like American nuclear advocates, the Russians say they have no realistic alternatives.

Oil and gas deposits in the industrial areas of western Soviet Union are seriously depleted. The unexploited oil, gas and coal deposits are locked up in the Siberian hinterlands thousands of miles from industrial centers.

The Soviet nuclear commitment is most evident at Atomash, a giant new factory close to the Black Sea. Atomash is designed to mass-produce a new generation of large pressurized-water reactors of the 1,000-megawatt class now used in the United States. In opting for the large pressurized-water reactor, the Russians are following dominant American reactor technology.

The first-generation Soviet pressurized-water reactors now in use are about the same size as the smaller 500-megawatt American plants built in the 1960s. The Russians have been slow in moving up to the large reactors, primarily because of difficulties with the complex metallurgy necessary for large-scale high-pressure reactor vessels.

Three Mile Island has, however, had one momentous impact on the Soviet nuclear program. It has ended complacency on the value of containment structures, the reinforced-concrete domes that seal off reactors if there is an accident. Soviet scientists now recognize that the containment building at Three Mile Island was the only barrier that prevented the release of millions of curies of radioactive gas.

The first generation of Soviet nuclear plants, which includes most plants now in operation, was built without containment structures. The Russians had contended that their technology was so safe that containment structures were superfluous. One official tells of a nuclear-science delegation that visited the United States and came back convinced that the containment structures were placebos "to placate the people," necessary because of "negative dramatization" by the American press.

At a detailed briefing on reactor safety at the ministry of power and electrification, Deputy Minister Fedor Ovchinnikov said: "The events of Harrisburg show that containment is needed to localize accidents. From now on, our reactors will be covered by containment structures." The Russians had not previously made this policy explicit.

This new safety policy was probably prompted by at least two factors as well as Three Mile Island. First, several years ago the Russians built a nuclear reactor in Finland, their first constructed outside the Eastern bloc. The Finns decided that the completed product was not safe enough and built their own containment structure.

The Russians are developing a reactor-export program; they have publicly announced commitments to build nuclear reactors in Cuba and Libya. Given Finland's experience, it seems likely that the export market will demand a higher level of safety engineering than has prevailed in the past. In the case of Cuba, 90 miles from the Florida mainland, the question of containment structures and safety engineering is of more than academic interest to Americans.

The second factor in this change of policy is a new plan to build 500-megawatt-sized reactors for direct steam heating in two Soviet cities. The plan is a return to the old municipal central steam-heating plant; since steam heat cannot be effectively transmitted for any great distance, the reactor must be built within or adjacent to the city it serves. The steam-heating program, by moving reactors into urban areas, has generated renewed discussion of safety issues, including the need for containment structures.

Ovchinnikov is quick to assert that, contrary to some Western reports, the new steam reactors will indeed be built with containment structures.

As evidence of their new commitment to containment structures, Soviet officials point out that the first of the big second-generation pressurized-water reactors, now nearing completion at Novovoronezh, has been built with a containment structure.

A recent article in *Kommunist*, a party journal, has been widely reported in Western countries as questioning the prevailing dogma of nuclear development. Written by Nikolai Dolzhezh, a prominent nuclear scientist, the article warns of the environmental hazards of indiscriminate siting and operation of nuclear plants. Dolzhezh urges that nuclear reactors and any ancillary facilities for fuel reprocessing be concentrated in remote complexes far away from population centers.

While this article has been read in the West as suggesting the rise of an incipient anti-nuclear movement, Soviet scientists emphatically deny that Dolzhezh is anti-nuclear. They dismiss his remote-siting proposals as impractical.

From all available signs, the Soviet Union will remain committed to an expansive nuclear future. Nuclear power means ready electricity. It was Lenin who wrote that "Communism is Soviet power plus electrification of the entire country."



Indian Ocean: A cockpit of U.S.-Soviet showdown

By Fred Hoffman

WASHINGTON —

The Indian Ocean region, which many countries once hoped would become a demilitarized "zone of peace," has become instead a cockpit of U.S.-Soviet confrontation.

Revolution in Iran, Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and unrest in other Muslim countries have upset the precarious stability in an area which produces oil vital to the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

American strategists are concerned that the Soviet Union's ultimate aim may be to gain strategic positions on the Gulf and Arabian Sea from which to choke off that oil in event of a future showdown with the United States.

These strategists speak of possible new Soviet moves toward this goal either by direct attack or by covert support of independence-minded ethnic minorities in Iran and Pakistan.

So far, U.S. and Soviet forces facing each other in that area are concentrated in naval squadrons which have been built up to record strengths — 25 American and 24 Soviet ships.

The Soviet and U.S. navies in those waters are watching and waiting, showing their respective flags but making no threatening moves.

The most powerful of the U.S. Navy ships deployed in the region are three aircraft carriers and their escorting destroyers, cruisers and frigates in the Arabian Sea, east of Oman in position to cover the Strait of Hormuz, the entrance to the Gulf.

The giant carrier *Nimitz* and two cruisers, all nuclear-powered, recently replaced the carrier *Kitty Hawk* and four other ships so they could return home to California after a long deployment.

Following departure of the *Kitty Hawk* battle group from the Indian Ocean in about a week, U.S. naval strength there will decline to 20 ships, still considerably more than in the past.

In addition to aircraft carrier battle groups in the Arabian Sea, the five-ship *Mideast* force is in the Gulf and the Red Sea. A guided-missile destroyer, *The Rickerts*, is at Bahrain, while the command ship *Lasalle* and the frigates *Miller* and *Ainsworth* are at sea in the Gulf. The frigate *Glover* is cruising in the Red Sea.

The destroyer *Ray* is stopping at the U.S. naval base on the British island of Diego Garcia, some 3,700 kilometers from the Strait of Hormuz. It is being serviced by a tender, *The Dixie*, which was brought to Diego Garcia from the Pacific to provide repair and other necessary maintenance for the Indian Ocean squadron.

Diego Garcia is the only U.S. military base in the vast region extending around the rim of the Indian Ocean, the Gulf and in Southwest Asia.

Under U.S. President Jimmy Carter's policy of maintaining a U.S. military presence in that volatile region, U.S. negotiators have been discussing with officials in Oman, Somalia and Kenya the possibility that American warships and naval patrol planes may use their bases and fields.

The U.S. Navy has around 1,500 men at Diego Garcia, mostly technicians and construction specialists.

It is uncertain what bases in Oman, Somalia, Kenya might be made available to U.S. forces.

The principal ports and fields in Oman are at Dhofar and Muscat, and Berbera in Somalia and Mombassa in Kenya.

The Soviet naval squadron in the Indian Ocean operates in the western part of the Gulf of Aden, around Socotra Island, which long has been one of its principal anchorages, and in the northern Arabian Sea.

The Soviets have stationed a small number of ships near the Strait of Hormuz apparently to keep a close eye on the American carrier forces there. Four Soviet Il-38 naval reconnaissance planes customarily fly out of Aden in South Yemen to observe the U.S. Fleet movements.

The Soviets, who have supported the Ethiopians against Somalia, have used the Ethiopian ports of Massawa and Assab for their fleets units, including a floating drydock which reportedly was moved to Massawa after the Soviets were ejected from Berbera by Somalia.

Occasionally, the Soviet fleet has had access to the Iraqi port of Umm Qasr at the head of the Gulf.

The British fleet sends a task force of about six ships into the Indian Ocean about twice a year, but the British have had no permanent force in that area since the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Although often overlooked, the French navy and some of its ground forces have been present in the

Indian Ocean and Gulf of Aden area on a constant basis.

The Soviet Union has thrust closer than ever before to the Indian Ocean overland in its invasion of Afghanistan. At last report, there were some 85,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan, with about 25,000 of them deployed in the western part of the country from Herat southward and southeastward toward Kandahar.

About 50,000 are in the Kabul area in eastern Afghanistan and toward Jalalabad, while some 5,000 are believed arrayed in northeastern Afghanistan where anti-Marxist rebel resistance is said to be most stubborn.

The Afghanistan government army, which totaled about 100,000 before the Soviet invasion, is believed to have withered to about half that number because of desertions and defections. It is spread throughout the country and under the most pressure in the northeast.

Nervous Pakistan, next door to Afghanistan, has armed forces totaling about 430,000 men, many deployed facing India.

There were recent reports that Pakistan had moved forces toward the Afghanistan border into defensive positions. The main military bases in Pakistan are at Chaklala, Masroor, Sargodha, Mauripur, Risalpur and Karachi. Some U.S. strategists believe the Soviets have their eyes on Karachi as their long-sought warm-water port. (AP)

Letter to the editor

I have read the "Saudi Comment" published in *Arab News* on Jan. 16. We Afghans very much appreciate the leading and justified position taken by Saudi Arabia against the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan.

As indicated correctly in your paper we must demonstrate to the enemies of Islam in deeds not in words only, that all Muslims are one nation and brothers, as the Holy Koran teaches.

In this most difficult and critical moment when Russians are engaged in inhuman acts by killing innocent people, looting and destroying villages and cities, we Afghans would like to draw the attention of all Muslim states so that they can help the Muslims of Afghanistan — morally and financially. They should take actions which could resist the immoral and brutal Soviet aggression and help the Mujahideen fight this evil superpower.

Afghanistan is in no way similar to Czechoslovakia, Hungary or Vietnam. Afghanistan is part of the Muslim world and a faithful member of the United Nations and an old member of nonaligned bloc.

We Muslims of Afghanistan are first, seeking refuge in Almighty Allah to help us overcome this very difficult task.

Secondly, our hopes are certainly pinned on our Muslim brothers all over the world to rise above all minor differences, unite under the flag of Islam and put into effect the teachings of Koran by directly declaring the Holy Jihad against internal and external enemies of Islam.

The war in Afghanistan is not for our material gain. We are resisting the dirty ideology of Marx

and Lenin which has been forced upon us for many years. If this is achieved, then Russia will proceed smoothly to its destination. We appeal to all Muslim brothers, in the name of Almighty Allah and Islam, to adhere to the principles of Islam and help your brothers by any possible means. This is not for the sake of prestige but it is a battle between Islam and Communism.

Please note that Russia was called into Afghanistan by a small group of traitors, who are not true Muslims or Afghans. Don't Muslims have the right to rescue their brothers in Afghanistan?

We strongly feel that Muslim countries should cut diplomatic relations with Russia and the Russian bloc and stop trade and cultural ties with all non-Muslim countries supporting the Russian aggression in Afghanistan.

All the facts of this aggression are known by the Russians, but they are proceeding with the idea that "might is right."

Most Western nations have strongly condemned the Russian invasion of Afghanistan and have taken practical measures to curb the brutality of godless Communists in Afghanistan.

What are Muslim nations doing, then, with the wealth, power and influence granted to them by Allah?

We (your Muslim brothers in Afghanistan and the Mujahideen) appeal to you in the name of Almighty Allah for moral and material support. We ask for your direct participation with us against Communism in Russia under the spirit of Jihad and according to the teaching of Islam.

Wali Muhammad
Jeddah

saudi press review

All the newspapers Saturday led with Crown Prince Fahd's interview with the North Yemeni daily *Al Thawra*. While *Al Medina* quoted the Crown Prince as saying "We disapprove of establishing foreign bases in any Arab country," *Al Riyadh* reported him saying that "We reject the policy of pacts and foreign bases and King Hussein did not bring us any plans." In a lead, *Al Jazirah* quoted the Crown Prince as saying "The strength of the Arab and Islamic nation lies in its solidarity." *Okaz* highlighted his stress on a collective solution to the Middle East crisis and *Al Yom* gave prominence to the Crown Prince's assertion that the solidarity of Arab and Islamic nation is the basic element in confronting the dangers surrounding it.

Newspapers frontpaged Kuwait's attack on U.S. President Jimmy Carter's threat to intervene

in the Gulf and gave front-page treatment to reported military moves on Israel's eastern front.

The one day postponement of the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference in Islamabad figured prominently on the front pages of papers which also reported Soviet and European sources alerting Syria of a possible invasion by Israel. Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal's reported denial of the Kingdom's intention to present a working paper to the Islamabad conference appeared prominently on the front page of *Al Jazirah* which also quoted the foreign minister as saying that Saudi Arabia would support any resolution serving the interests of the people of Afghanistan.

Commenting on the Islamabad conference, *Al Riyadh* said the Islamic world is in dire need for a new strategy to guarantee its

future. The first issue before the conference will be the search for ways to quell the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The second issue will be the position of occupied Jerusalem in the light of normalization between Egypt and Israel. It is time to take a unified stand because any single country will not be able to confront the colonialist attacks, it said.

In an editorial *Al Medina* hoped that the Islamabad conference would give up the traditional form of the conferences in view of the delicate situation as a result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. It said that the Soviets do not take international denunciation seriously because it does not harm their interests. The paper hoped the conference's resolutions will effect economic relations between the Soviet Union and the Islamic world that would weaken the Russian influence inside the "iron cur-

tain." The paper urged that every effort be made to close all the doors on Communist infiltration in developing countries and emphasized the inevitability of preparing plans to confront Communism and to fortify people against the "Communist octopus."

Al Bilad said the Soviet Union's attack on Afghanistan was in preparation for war against Islam and to make the Muslim country a bridge to new places in the Islamic world. The paper said, Saudi Arabia extended all-out support to the Afghan Muslims and royal approval was forthcoming to collect donations for the Afghan fighters. It reminded that Islamic faith and solidarity are the most effective weapons with which to confront the challenges surrounding the Islamic world.

Al Nadwa also called for effec-

tive steps to confront the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The paper highlighted Crown Prince Fahd's reaffirmation of the Kingdom's rejection of pacts and foreign bases on Arab territories.

Okaz endorsed the Crown Prince's views on the bases. It said that a just peace would require concerted efforts and deep understanding of the real dangers of Zionism and emphasized that solidarity can provide a real strength.

Al Jazirah spoke about the end of war between Egypt and Israel and the beginning of the normalization. It described Saturday, Jan. 26 as a "black day" in the contemporary history of the Arabs. It said that nothing could be more painful and grievous than to see the Zionists enter Egypt to live among its people with all their corruption, conspiracies and subversive activities.



هكذا من الاله

Notable nonagenarians

By R.W. Apple

LONDON — The occasion was a dinner at the Garrick Club, the London lair of actors and writers, to mark the 70th birthday of W. Somerset Maugham. The great man himself, stammer and all, was the speaker. "There are many advantages attached to the p-p-process of getting old," he said. He paused, and his fellow septuagenarians leaned forward in keen anticipation. "But I can't for the life of me remember," Maugham added at last, "w-w-what on earth they are."

Maugham lived to be 91 years old, and was reasonably active and alert almost to the end.



Lord Shinwell, 95, will be remembered for a choice and a slap.

It is rare in most countries, including the United States, to hear of people who, at 90 years of age or more, are famous for anything other than being 90 years of age or more. But not for some reason, in England, there is a whole roster of notable British nonagenarians who still lead vigorous lives.

On April 8, Sir Adrian Boult, the conductor who founded the BBC Symphony Orchestra, celebrated his 90th birthday by publishing a new book, "Music and Letters" and by retreating into the country to escape from an avalanche of telegrams and telephone calls, to say nothing of three gala concerts in his honor. On Oct. 31, Lord Noel-Baker, Quaker, crusader for disarmament, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1959, celebrated his 90th birthday by addressing the Royal Institute of International Affairs on "the unending struggle for world peace". Last year, Dame Marie Rambert, dancer and ballet mistress, still supple as a girl, celebrated her 90th with a radio interview in which she recalled arriving in London for the first time at the outbreak of World War I in the same railway car with Nijinsky. "I said, 'Why have we stopped here?' he said, 'This is London.' I said, 'Where?' It was one of those

were unborn; so were Stravinsky, Bartok, Hindemith, Picasso, Epstein and James Joyce. Sigmund Freud was 23 and had published nothing; Einstein was 3 months old. Karl Marx had four years to live. Brahms had not yet written his last two symphonies and Dvorak and Mahler had written none of theirs; Puccini had not yet begun La Boheme; Parsifal, Ghosts and the Brothers Karamazov were unwritten; Verdi had not yet begun Otello or Falstaff; nearly three-quarters of the United Nations did not exist as independent countries. "The war between the States had been over for a mere 14 years."

The relative abundance of eminent

escape of vital moisture. Very little moisture escapes from anything in England.

Most likely, however, it is simply chance that has preserved so many eminent contemporary Britons into their 90s. At least, that seems to be the considered view of five of the best known — Lord Brockway and Lord Shinwell, Catherine Bramwell-Booth, Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, and Ben Travers.

Archibald Fenner Brockway, who was made a baron after he lost this seat in the House of Commons in 1964, asks more questions in the House of Lords than any other peer. He also gets more mail; so much, in fact, that the postal clerk has set up a special box for him instead of the usual pigeonhole.

At 91, he retains an unshakable belief in the ideals — internationalism, socialism, pacifism — that have motivated his entire life. Born in Calcutta, the son and grandson of missionaries, he describes himself as an agnostic whose "whole attitude to life is spiritual" a feeling of identification with all nature, all mankind, all life, the whole of the past, the whole of the future. The acids of political and social combat have never eroded his idealism, and he is the sort of man who is incapable of hating an opponent, even if he hates the opponent's politics.

"Fenner just hasn't got the double standards of so many of those on the left," a Conservative peer commented last year. "He really does mind about justice and human rights, and he minds equally whether they are flouted in Russia or Chile. He is also a fundamentally decent man; indeed, he is unaware of the wickedness that there is in human nature."

Lord Brockway was converted to socialism by no less than James Keir Hardie, the father of the Labor party, whom he was sent to interview as a young journalist in 1908. Keir Hardie was the first in a series of great men who became his friends: "Wells, Shaw, Russell, Nehru, Gandhi, Kenyatta, Orwell, Galsworthy ..."

"It was an enormous privilege," he recalled. "Shaw once said, 'If I ever meet God, I'll tell him he's in my debt, because I made the world better. I don't feel that way. I've taken far more out of life than I have given.'"

Few would agree with that typically modest judgement. Brockway's idealistic pacifism led to his imprisonment during World War I, when he refused to enter the military, and then to involvement in the campaign he attributes to his early experiences of Asian pantheism, made him the greatest crusader for decolonization. For decades, he bombarded ministers with questions: "Is the right honorable gentleman aware that 60,000 Indians are in prison?" "Will the secretary of state for the colonies tell the House on what ground Mr. Motsamai Mpho was returned to Bechuanaland (now Botswana) in handcuffs?"

"Harold Wilson once said I was more responsible than any man in Britain for the liberation of the colonial territories," Lord Brockway said. "I must say that I am deeply disappointed in the result. On the whole, it has resulted in more repression, although I am encouraged by Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia. The rest must release their political prisoners and recognize human liberties."

"The politician I must admire in the world is Julius Nyerere of Tanzania. He is lovable and farsighted, and he is building socialism from the roots. To us it might seem pathetic that they are building their own mud dispensaries and warehouses. Julius insists that they must, because he believes that they must have self-reliance, instead of having aid showered on them from above."

He was equally pithy on a number of other subjects during a two-hour talk not long ago at the House of Lords. Spry and erect, though he complains of slight deafness and "a wobbly leg", his full gray hair brushed straight back from his forehead, he was wearing his ever-present cardigan under his suit coat and pulling on his ever-present pipe. Some of his comments on the Labor party: "It doesn't have much idealism left. Labor is now a pragmatic party concerned mainly with proving that it can manage capitalism better than the Tories. Mrs. Thatcher will find it impossible to deal with our problems, and we will see a resurgence of socialistic ideals and dynamism. All our present evils — unemployment, inflation, homelessness, here and all over the West — Won't be ended except through democratic socialism."

On Britain's world role: "It's ridiculous to regard ourselves as a military power. But we have contributed as much as any people to the idea of tolerance and democracy, and I hope we may still have intellectual and moral values to offer. Am I preaching? I hope not. But, for example, it is urgent to build a new world economic order. Why on earth should we be talking about import controls? They would only mean unemployment in other countries."

If all this makes Lord Brockway sound solemn, he is anything but that. He told with relish of his doctor's order that he drink at least three doubles a day because of artery trouble, and of the treatment's efficacy: "Clot's cleared, pain's gone." And he confessed he had been a "terrible family man," not because he was too busy with politics but because "I've always been promiscuous."

The other day, Manny Shinwell's doctor ordered him to cancel all his appointments because of overwork. The news didn't surprise his friends. Lord Shinwell had turned 95 on Oct. 18, yet he was busy completing still another book on his favorite subject: his career. He was working with the BBC on a seven-part dramatization of his life, the first ever undertaken by the Beeb about a living person, and he had just taken an active part in the debate about party organization at the Labor conference at Brighton — a subject he first discussed at a similar conference 60 years ago. ("The chairman told me to sit down, shut up and leave the subject to my elders," he recalls.)

Grandson of a Polish-Jewish immigrant, son of a tailor, Emanuel Shinwell was born in the squalor of Glasgow's notorious Gorbals slum and left school at the age of 11. For 57 years, as a member of the House of Commons for 48 years, Minister of Fuel and Power, Defense Minister and, since 1970, member of the house of Lords, he has stood near the center of British politics. He is not much



Ben Travers, 90, staged a comeback last year with his first play in 23 years.

impressed with what he has seen, as he wrote in his 1973 book, "I've Lived Through it All."

"In my adult lifetime, Great Britain has declined from the position of the world's leading industrial country, the heart of a great empire, to the role of a nation able to influence events only by her ingenuity and on the grounds of tradition and example."

"But for a handful of exceptions, the democratic process devised and perfected over the centuries has failed since 1900 to produce men who, either individually or as groups in cabinet or Parliament, have had the virtues of wisdom and judgement successfully to steer the ship of state. Perhaps most tragic of all, the failure has been that events have always been ahead of political direction."

Lord Shinwell will probably be remembered best not for his witty, combative oratory, which can still fill the galleries of the House of Lords as fast as most peers' fulminations can empty them, or for his role in the nationalization of the coal mines, but for a choice and a slap. The choice came in 1922, when he proposed the election of a fellow Scotsman, Ramsay MacDonald, as the leader of the Labor Party; when Labor won in 1924 MacDonald became the first Labor Prime Minister. The slap came in 1938 when Comdr. Robert T. Bower shouted during a Commons debate on the Spanish Civil War, "Go back to Poland." Manny Shinwell strode across the floor to the Tory benches and whacked him on the side of the head with an open palm, so hard that Bower's hearing was impaired for several weeks.

Unlike Lord Brockway, he is pacific in neither belief nor manner. He still believes, with typical pugnacity, that Britain should have and could have won the Suez war, and probably would have except for "the perfidy

of the United States" and especially John Foster Dulles. His great ambition as a young man was to become a boxer, but he "started reading instead." That was his ticket out of the Gorbals, out of a life that he described vividly in a recent interview: "You lived in three-story tenements, with one lavatory on each landing for three families. Filthy black smoke poured in when you opened the windows. There was every opportunity to become a criminal, and even the best of us emerged from it as hardened agitators and rebels. Only 18 miles from Loch Lomond, you had a cesspool of dissipation, drunkenness and corruption. When I walked through the West End, the good part of town, I saw motor cars, but no one who lived in the Gorbals could ever dream of owning one."

Ben Travers likes to tell a story about a place where he used to live called Burnham-on-Sea. It is a second-rate specimen of a second-rate genre, the British seaside resort, "always a complete flop," as he says, but Travers loved it. One day, an elderly resident died, leaving for the local vicar a note asking that he be buried at sea. The vicar was determined to oblige, although the whole idea seemed a bit presumptuous. So he hired a rowboat and pushed out into the Bristol Channel with a boatman, two helpers from an undertakers and the coffin. Unfortunately, the sea was rough. No sooner had he begun to say his piece — "We brought nothing into this world..." — than he became seasick. Seeing his distress, his companions pitched the coffin into the sea.

"The damn fools," says Ben Travers, who looks like Puck's great-grandfather, "had forgotten to punch a hole in the thing. It was floating all over the place. The vicar was too overcome to bother about that, but the boatman was very good. He caught up to the

coffin, put his oars down, picked up his bathhook and banged away. Then he rowed back, but I doubt if the vicar made even-sung."

The English have a particular gift for humor based on tragedy; they even make jokes about the Battle of Britain and the blitz. The result is often farce, and Ben Travers is probably the most accomplished farceur of this century. It might be said that there have been two rare Bens in the history of the English theater, Jonson and Travers. His Aldwych farces of the 20s and 30s — Rookery Nook, Plunder. A Cuckoo in the Nest — remain popular today; Plunder had a successful revival in 1976, and Rookery Nook opened in West End on Nov. 20, eight days after its author's 93rd birthday. In his early days, he worked "without the censor over my shoulder," and by the time that worthy disappeared, Travers was convinced that life had passed him by. A contemporary of Maugham's he was already in his 80s; his wife had died, and he thought that John Osborne and the other angry young men had rendered him obsolete. He considered himself "a fire flickering out." Typically, he responded by writing his first new play in 23 years. The Bed Before Yesterday, and Joan Plowright and Helen Mirren helped to make it a smash hit.

Travers lives alone in a small basement flat not far from Marble Arch. His grandson lives in the house above his and his eldest daughter lives in the house next door. At the end of lunch, he explained gleefully that "the house next door came into the family because my late wife's father kept his mistress in it." Then he excused himself. "I have to walk down to the theater to look at some girls for my new play. But come to dinner with me and my lady friend some evening."



Lord Brockway, 91, asks more questions in the House of Lords than any other peer.

pea-soup fogs. I couldn't breathe.") There are others, too, like Sir Thomas Sopwith, 91 the last of those magnificent men in their flying machines, designer of the legendary Camel biplane of more than 60 years ago, and Elizabeth Craig, 90, who published another of her numerous cookbooks last year, and Cathleen Nesbitt, 91, the silver-haired actress who played in My Fair Lady and Gigi and Sabrina Fair on Broadway. And all are striplings compared with Sir Robert Mayer, who has spent most of his life as a patron of music, especially music for the young. Sir Robert turned 100 on June 5, after which he set off on an American lecture tour.

Born in Germany, he met Brahms when he was 11. As Bernard Levin wrote in a centenary essay, "When Sir Robert Mayer was born, in Mannheim, the electric light had not been invented; nor had the motorcar, cinematography, X-rays, wireless, the Nobel Prize or the Statue of Liberty, Hitler, Stalin, Mao Zedong, and Franklin D. Roosevelt

a helping hand up a steep step. Anyone who reaches his 100th birthday can count on receiving a telegram from the Queen."

The old who have accomplished great things are treated especially well. Like Cicero, the British have always believed that intelligence, reflection and judgement reside in old men, and it is still the custom to grant life peerages to men and women in the twilight of their careers. They visit the House of Lords, where they can comment upon and occasionally even influence the events of the day. The point is not that peers and peeresses have vast power but that many public figures who might otherwise feel shunted aside have the chance, if they want it, to continue to participate. At last count, 13 of the 1,190 members of the Lords were over 90.

Or perhaps it has something to do with the weather. Francis Bacon argued that "age is a great but slow dryer" and said that life in cool, damp climates promoted long life by keeping the skin tight and preventing the



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Exxon: first industrial company earns \$4 billion

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP) — A surge in overseas oil-producing, refining and marketing earnings, on top of a sharp increase in world prices, helped make Exxon Corp. the first industrial company to earn more than \$4 billion a year.

Exxon, the world's largest oil company, on Friday reported fourth-quarter earnings of more than \$1.3 billion, up 60 per cent over last year's figure, and a net income for 1979 of more than \$4.2 billion, a 55 per cent gain.

Exxon thus became only the second U.S. company to earn \$4 billion in one year and the first industrial company to do so. American Telephone and Telegraph Co. earned more than \$5 billion in 1978.

In a statement, Exxon said its earnings were justified because of the large investment needed to generate profits.

Among other oil companies reporting higher income for the fourth quarter and for 1979 were Standard Oil Company of Ohio and Sun Oil Inc.

Sohio, the United States' 15th largest, oil company, credited increased flow of Alaskan crude at higher prices for its fourth-quarter increase of 174 per cent, to \$451 million, and

an annual increase of 164 per cent, to \$1.19 billion.

Sun, the 10th-largest, reported fourth-quarter earnings were up by 117 per cent at \$222.9 million, against \$107.6 million a year ago.

About one-third of Exxon's 1979 earnings gains came from a \$320 million reduction in British taxes on inventories and a \$7 million foreign-exchange profit, compared with an \$88 million loss in 1978.

But an "improvement in margins in most markets" in Europe and elsewhere as world oil prices nearly doubled pushed Exxon's foreign refining and marketing profits up by 110 per cent to \$1.2 billion, excluding the effects of the tax change.

Exxon also reported gains from oil production in the North Sea and Malaysia.

Exxon said it earned a return of 20.1 per cent on its shareholders' equity, up from 12.5 per cent in 1978 and compared with the 16.7 per cent return the Federal Trade Commission says the average U.S. manufacturing company earned in the first nine months of 1979.

Worst rate since 1946

Inflation hits 13.3% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (R) — American consumer prices surged upward in December, bringing the 1979 inflation rate to 13.3 per cent and making it the worst year for inflation since the removal of World War II price controls in 1946, the government said Friday.

The Labor Department said sharply higher food costs helped push prices up by 1.2 per cent in December, up from the one per cent jump in November.

The annual rate was almost 50 per cent up on the nine per cent increase in 1978. It was the highest since the 18.2 jump in 1946.

Energy prices were the main spur to inflation in 1979. The higher cost of imported oil,

plus initial moves to phase out government price controls on domestic supplies, pushed energy prices up 37.4 per cent.

Even without energy, inflation would have been worse in 1979 than in the previous year. Prices of goods and services other than energy rose 11.1 per cent.

The 1979 performance means that the U.S. inflation rate was one of the worst among industrial countries. Consumer prices increased by an average of 9.9 per cent in the European Common Market in 1979, it was officially reported Friday.

The European statistics office said inflation had accelerated during the year from 8.6 per cent in the first half to 11.6 per cent in the second.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 P.M. Saturday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.371	3.3625
Pound Sterling	7.66	7.68	7.64
Deutsche Mark (100)	194.00	196.00	194.50
Swiss F (100)	209.00	214.00	209.50
French F (100)	83.00	83.50	83.00
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	41.00	41.95
Japanese Yen (100)	103.25	103.00	103.00
Syrian Lira (100)	82.00	86.60	86.60
Egyptian Pound	4.59	4.52	4.52
Russian Rouble	12.45	12.30	12.30
Indonesian Rupiah	11.45	11.43	11.43
Malaysian Ringgit (100)	90.50	90.10	90.10
Thai Baht (100)	90.92	91.95	91.95
Philippine Peso	9.00	8.96	8.96
South African Rand (100)	25.00	—	—
Argentine Peso (100)	10.00	—	—
Yemeni Rial (100)	—	74.10	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)	85.00	91.00	91.00
Indian Rupee (100)	—	42.30	42.30
Pakistan Rupee (100)	—	34.15	34.15
Yield %	71,800.00	—	—
10 Tola bar	8,400.00	—	—
Silver %	—	—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.40	—	14.15
Canadian Dollar	2.90	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	120.00	119.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	176.00	—	176.50
Spanish Peso	—	50.00	51.50
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	82.00	—
Philippine Peso (1,000)	—	—	46.00
Singapore	—	—	1.58

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JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON THE 26TH. JANUARY, 1980

8TH. RABI AWAL, 1400

1. VESSELS DISCHARGING:

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
3	Atlantic Freeder	O.C.E.	Frozen Chicken	24/1/80
4	Cher Ly	Abdullah	Contra./Steel/Gen.	25/1/80
5	Lena Kay	O. Trade	Sorghum	5/1/80
6	Eugenie S. Embricos	Alpha	Barley	25/1/80
7	Maria J. Lemos	Gulf	Barley	24/1/80
10	Panormos	O.C.E.	Rimber/Paper/Tiles	20/1/80
11	Saudi Crown	O. Trade	Sugar/H. Lifts/Cables	23/1/80
12	Maldiva Ensign	O. Trade	General	24/1/80
12c	Rio Dulce	Alireza	Tractors/Canned	19/1/80
13	Cargo MG 338-1	Gulf	Food Candy	19/1/80
15	Laura	Star	Bldg. Materials	24/1/80
16	Ever Harvest	Algosaihi	Fruits/Cheese	25/1/80
18	Achilles	Rolaco	Containers	18/1/80
20	Lesvos	O.C.E.	Rebar/Poles	24/1/80
21	Polar Honduras	Star	Fruits/Eggs	23/1/80
22	Kahrea	Gulf	Gen./Steel/Timber	20/1/80
30	Blanco	O.C.E.	Frozen Chicken	24/1/80
36	Magnitogorsk	A.E.T.	Contra./Boats/M. Plants	25/1/80
40	Blue Maru	Ba Aboud	Melon Seeds	23/1/80
41	Hannah Lu	Algosaihi	Contra./Gen./Steel	21/1/80
42	Aeolian Star	Alpha	Barley	24/1/80
Ro Ro	Jolly Blu	Abdullah	Ro Ro	25/1/80

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 8-3-1400/26-1-1980

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
3	Kochon	UEP	Cont/Tiles	25.1.80
9	Taining	Soesisa	General/Steel	25.1.80
10	New Beach	Gulf	Loading Urea	20.1.80
16	Revidas	Gulf	Gen./Sugar	25.1.80
17	Talko	Barber	Gen./Reeler	25.1.80
21	Forsythia (D.B.)	Alireza	Cement Bulk	25.1.80
24	Fraunfels	Alireza	Loading Empty Conts.	25.1.80
28	Silverbay	Kanoo	General	21.1.80
29	Asia Yukho	Gulf	Cont/Gen.	25.1.80
31	Al Aridhiah	Kanoo	Aluminum Cart.	25.1.80
32	Arya Soum	AET	Rice/Cement	24.1.80
33	Magna	Ori	Cement Silo Vessel	14.7.8
36	Pasara Flag	SMC	—	—

Disagreement in Congress snarls oil tax

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP) — Disagreement over how to spend a half-trillion dollars is blocking Congressional action on President Jimmy Carter's "windfall" tax on the oil industry.

Unable to settle disputes over social security tax cuts, incentives for savers and tax credits for energy conservation, U.S. Senate and House conferees threw up their hands Friday and postponed consideration of the tax bill until Wednesday at the earliest.

"We're obviously in an impasse," said Representative Al Ullman, Chairman of the House Conferees.

His Senate counterpart, Russell B. Long, said he is not discouraged and said he sees no reason the conferees cannot work out their differences quickly.

The conferees' job is to work out every difference between the tax bill passed by the House last June and the version approved by the Senate last December.

The only major unresolved issue on the oil tax itself is how quickly the levy should expire. Senate insistence that the tax end as soon as the \$227.3 billion revenue goal is reached hardened Friday.

At the White House, Press Secretary Jody Powell said it was "ironic but not surprising" that as the oil industry reports new profit increases, "an effort is made to eviscerate" the tax by proposing to end it after the revenue goal has been raised.

Powell said, "Perhaps the most mischievous aspect" of the phase-out approach would be to give oil companies a motive "to raise prices as much as possible in order to get rid of the tax as soon as possible."

But there is more than \$227.3 billion at issue in the debate. While the "windfall" tax would produce that much money in the 1980s, an additional \$300 billion or so would come to the federal government in other taxes because of higher oil industry earnings stemming from removal of federal price controls from crude oil.

Weekly Wall Street: economists predict new arms race stimulation

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP) — The despondent chill in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union has led to some major changes in Wall Street's economic forecasts for the early 1980s.

A few months ago, the standard view was that a U.S. recession was looming in 1980. It was expected to exert downward pressure on corporate profits, but it was also expected to put at least a small dent in inflation and bring down interest rates from their recent historic highs.

Now some of those forecasts are being adjusted for the prospect of increased spending on defense and technological research, which could be a broad stimulus to economic activity.

"An arms race lasting for at least the next half-decade is increasingly probable," said Richard B. Hoey, an analyst at Bache Hatsey Stuart Shields Inc., in a report issued earlier this month.

"The coming arms race should have minimal impact on the outlook for the economy in 1980, but a major impact on 1981-1985."

Whether such a possibility is good or bad economic news for investors depends on your



SOLARSAILING: A solar-powered pleasure boat, which went into operation recently, glides on West Lake, a resort in Hangzhou, China. The official Xinhua New Agency says the canopy consists of monocrystalline silicon cells which can absorb enough energy from the sun to drive the boat for three hours at six km an hour.

'Foreign-owned farmland has no impact'

U.S. grain inventories reach record levels

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP) — Inventories of American feed grains and soybeans as of Jan. 7 were at record levels, reflecting the huge 1979 harvests, the U.S. Agriculture Department said Friday.

The seed grain stockpile was 203 million metric tons, up 7 per cent from a year ago, and the soybean inventory 48.2 million, up 27 per cent.

Howard W. Hjort, the department's chief economist and policy analyst, said the figures will be reviewed to help determine grain usage prospects in the coming months.

The figures also will have a bearing on whether the government will pay farmers to take some of their land from crops this year, one of the options being considered to hold down further buildups in U.S. grain reserves.

President Jimmy Carter on Jan. 4 canceled the further sales of 17 million metric tons of U.S. grain to the Soviet Union as part of a retaliation against involvement in Afghanistan.

Although the Carter administration has pledged to buy or otherwise remove the embargoed grain from the marketplace as one of the measures undertaken to help protect farmers, officials are still concerned about the existing huge U.S. grain supply and a possibility that 1980 crops also might be large.

Meanwhile, Argentina intends to maintain its normal grain trade with the Soviet Union but will try not to take advantage of a partial embargo on U.S. grain shipments to the Soviets, the state department said Friday.

A report on talks held in Buenos Aires by L. Gen. Andrew Goodpaster claimed "significant progress," but did not make clear whether Argentina would curb its grain sales.

But Argentina, a major grain producer, is considered capable of selling the Soviets 10 million tons of grain beyond their current commitments.

Before Carter sent Goodpaster, a former NATO commander, to Argentina, leaders of that military government had promised not to undercut Carter's action.

But, at the same time, Argentine officials said they did not intend to interfere with the free market.

The department's report said Goodpaster and President Jorge Rafael Videla had discussed "the seriousness of the situation" in Afghanistan "as well as its implications for the maintenance of international peace and security."

The report added that an abrupt alteration in Argentina's trade could hurt it and cost it trading partners, presumably including the Soviet Union.

If Goodpaster arranged a compromise with Videla it was not made evident.

Goodpaster will visit Brazil on Monday to try to win that nation's cooperation, it was announced earlier.

The U.S. Agriculture Department also reported Friday that as of Oct. 31 less than one-half of 1 per cent of American farmland was owned by foreigners or American corporations with 5 per cent foreign ownership.

In its first analysis of Congressional mandated reports on foreign ownership of farmland, the department said such ownership was so small it probably would cause few problems overall but may affect local areas where ownership is high.

"The quantity of foreign-owned agricultural land is so small that it is unlikely that an aggregate impact on agriculture, either positive or negative, could be detected," the department said.

But the report, while saying the effects of foreign ownership cannot be determined with certainty yet, added that "in areas of heaviest concentration it is possible that some communities could be locally affected."

The report to Carter and the Congress is

the first under a 1978 U.S. law requiring foreigners or corporations with 5 per cent foreign ownership to notify the government of farmland holdings.

The law was passed amid concern by lawmakers and farm leaders that farmland purchases by foreigners could drive American family farmers off the land and compromise the United States' control over its food production.

Specifically, the department said, 6,500 reports filed by foreign owners or U.S. corporations with 5 per cent foreign ownership showed they controlled of 5.2 million of the United States' 1.23 billion acres of farmland.

The report said foreigners owned about 2.9 million of those acres while the corporations controlled about 2.3 million. The department said it found foreign-owned farmland in all states but Rhode Island.

About 43 per cent of the land in question is forest land, the report said, and only 9 per cent of the foreign owners changed the use of the land after they bought it.

The south had more than 1.3 million acres of foreign-owned farmland, about 39 per cent of the total, with the bulk concentrated in Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina, the report said. Those three states alone accounted for a quarter of all the foreign-owned farmland reported.

Significant foreign holdings also were reported in Nevada, New Mexico and Oregon but they primarily resulted from foreign ownership of single parcels in excess of 100,000 acres each.

The foreign owners represented more than 50 countries, the report said, with investors controlling more than half the American holdings coming from the United Kingdom, Luxembourg and West Germany.

Arab bank bans Israel, S. Africa

KHARTOUM, Jan. 26 (R) — The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa will not assist any African country which deals with Israel or South Africa, bank President Chedli Ayari said.

Ayari told a press conference here Friday that the ban would apply to any country which established diplomatic relations with Israel or South Africa or which dealt with firms in the two states.

The Khartoum-based bank has already boycotted Egypt for signing a peace treaty with Israel, but Ayari said countries maintaining relations with Egypt would not be affected.

All Arab countries except Sudan, Oman and Somalia have severed political, economic and other relations with Egypt.

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U.K. steel strike hits private firms

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP) — Britain's independent steel companies failed Friday to win high court injunctions against steel unions extending a month-old national strike into the private sector from Sunday.

The companies, who produce about 15 per cent of Britain's domestic output, said they will appeal the ruling. But Bill Sims, head of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the strike's leader, declared "Nothing can stop the 15,000 private sector steel workers entering the strike Sunday."

Even without their support Sims added, the increasingly punishing strike will go on — a development that could have catastrophic consequences for British industry.

Britain's Premier Law Lord, Lord Denning, will preside over a special appeal court Saturday morning to hear the employers' case. But the indications are that whatever he decides, the steelmen are determined to paralyze the steel industry.

So far the strike has been aimed primarily at the state-run steel industry, which accounts for 85 per cent of the nation's production.

But strike leaders believe that extending the shutdown into the private sector is the way to bring British industry to a standstill.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Ministry's Agency for Endowments Affairs	Construction of a mosque in a government complex in Ohod Rafeed, Abha area	300	500	Jan. 23
" " "	Demolition and reconstruction of Al-Qubba mosque in Billaamar	400	400	Jan. 23
" " "	Demolition and reconstruction of Aal Saad mosque in Kathaf Tathlith, Abha area	500	500	Jan. 7
" " "	Demolition and reconstruction of Saadiah mosque in Bisha area	400	400	Jan. 28
" " "	Demolition and reconstruction of Ben Hamedan Al-Birk 'mosque' in Qunfuzah	400	400	Feb. 6
" " "	Demolition and reconstruction of a mosque in Humiah village in Wadi Safra, Medina			

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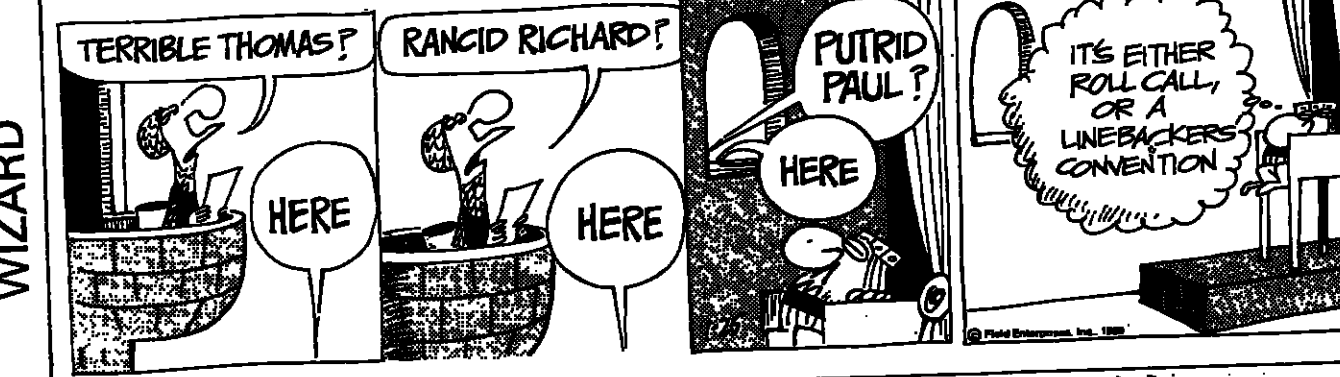
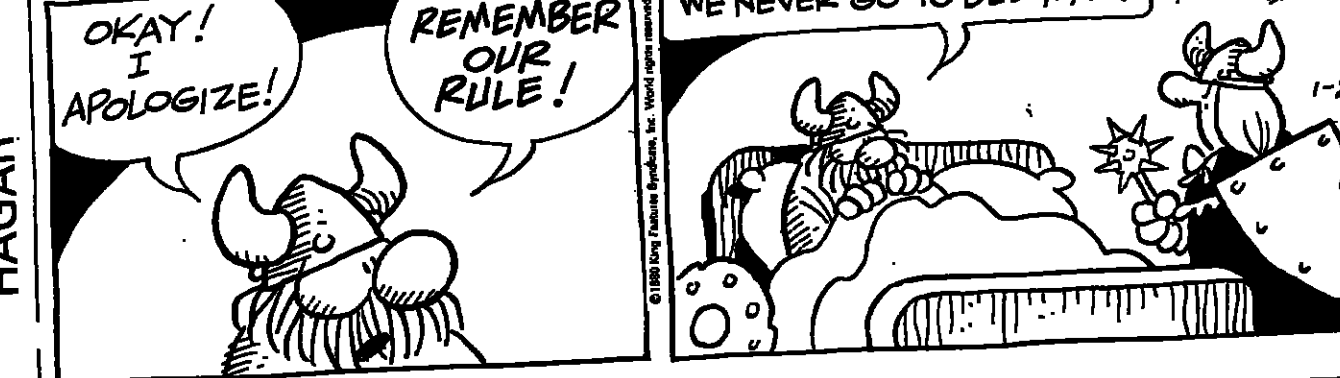
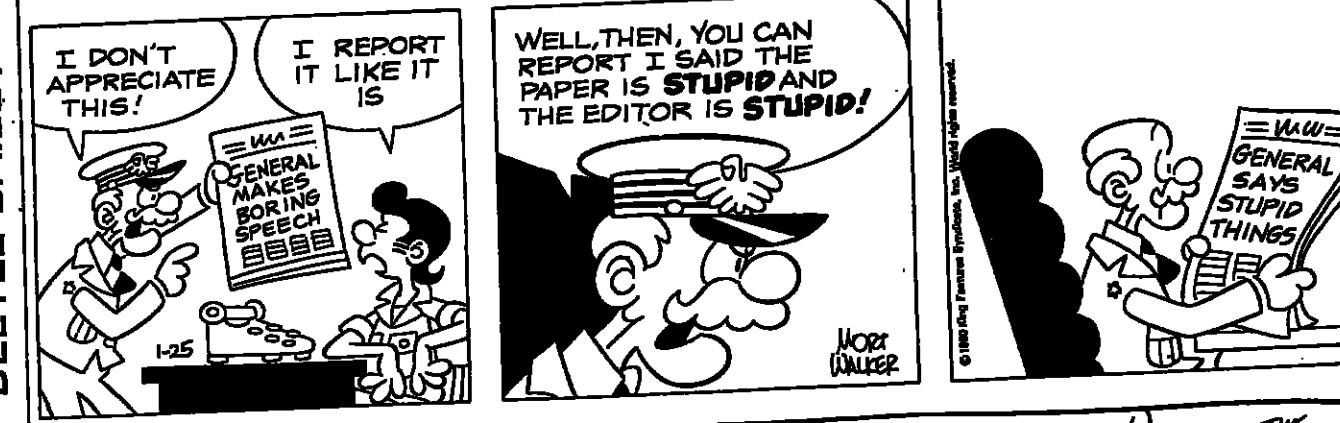
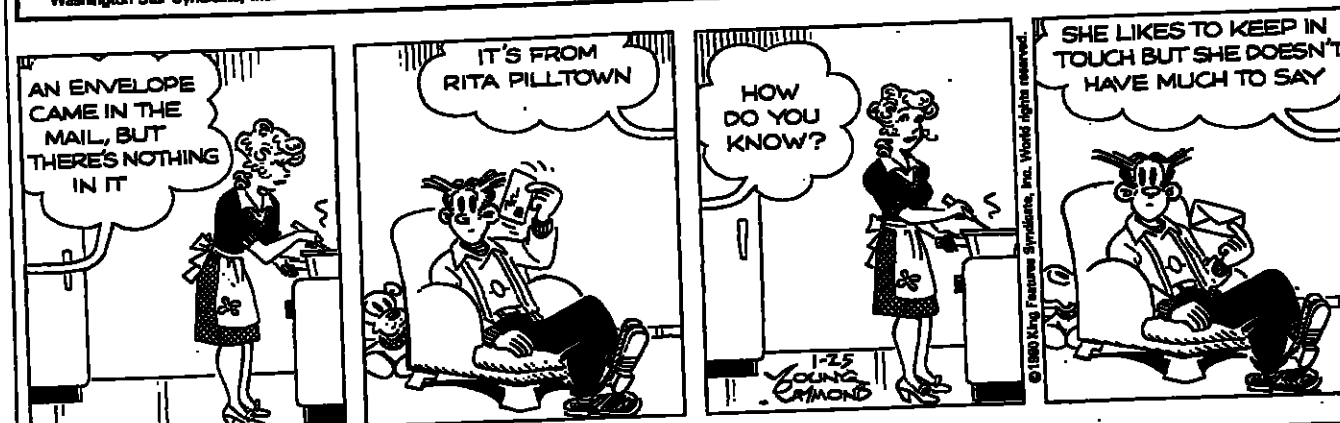
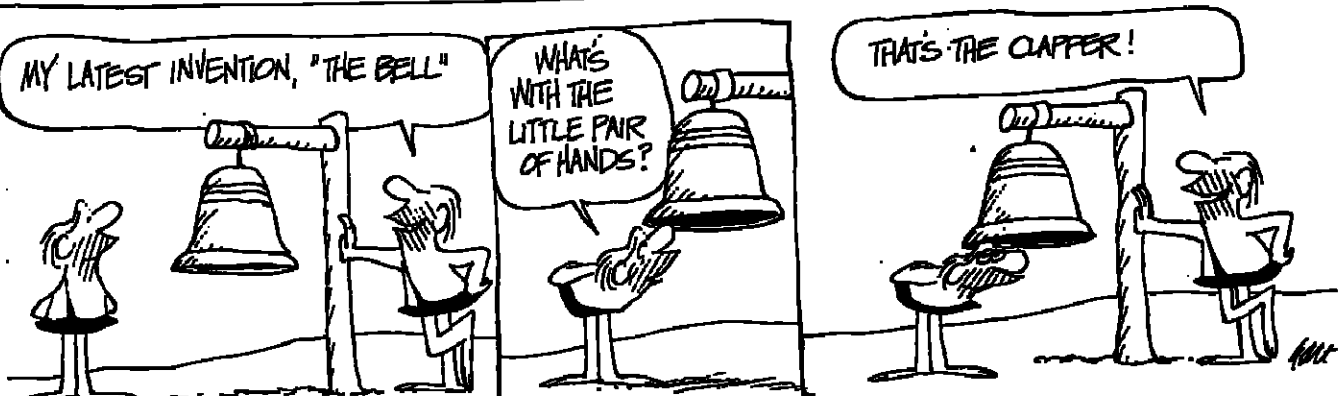
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WIZARD



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword
by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS
1 Early Scot
5 High place
10 Bearing no name: abbr.
11 Shrouded in mystery
12 Animal track
13 Neckwear
14 Child of Loki
15 Method
16 Month of May, Fr.
17 Modern energy
18 Betty or Ernie
19 African river
21 American playwright
22 Correct
24 Belief put into words
25 Almost all
26 Mama or Peggy
27 Pailid
28 Patriotic tune
31 Get it?
32 Table scrap
33 Yell mail
34 Vehicle on runners
36 "Inex"
37 Queen of fiction
38 Utah city

DOWN
2 Villa
4 Italian ball town
6 Former Turkish title
7 Exhilarating
8 Wait
9 High explosive
10 Playing card
11 Wood sorrel
12 Give a good feeling
13 Expand
14 Dwelled
15 Swiftly
16 Feral
17 Fragrant
18 Pregnant
19 Gathered
20 French river
21 "Why — You Behave!"
22 MacDonald
23 Extinct bird
24 Gentry
25 Jackie Gleason's home
26 Monster
27 Police rank: abbr.
28 Extinct bird

Saturday's Answer
1-14

CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:
A X Y D L B A A X E
L O N G F E L L O W
One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's. X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES
KMSX HG PDX ZHGFMJ MV PDX
VMMK CYF PDX VMKKI MV PDX
ZHGXY — GCJLXK WMDYGY
Saharq's Cryptquote: NEXT TO ENTERTAINING OR IMPRESSIVE TALK, A THOROUGHGOING SILENCE MANAGES TO INTRIGUE MOST PEOPLE.—FLORENCE HURST HARRIMAN

Contract Bridge
B. Jay Becker

It's Sheer Logic

South dealer.
North-South vulnerable.

NORTH
♠ 10 8 7 6 4
♥ 5 3
♦ K 7 6 2
♣ K 9

EAST
♠ Q 9 5 2
♥ J 10 6 4
♦ 4
♣ J 10 8 3

SOUTH
♠ A K 8 3
♥ A K 8 3
♦ A Q 7 2

The bidding:
South West North East
1♠ Pass 1♥ Pass
3♥ Pass 3♦ Pass
3NT

Opening lead — two of hearts.

Good bridge is mostly a matter of good logic. Bridge is not the kind of game where you can afford to be intellectually lazy — if you want to be a good player. On the contrary, you should be willing to concentrate at all times on exactly what's going on, and never let your thinking stop for a moment.

For example, suppose you're West and decide to lead a heart against three notrump. Declarer wins your partner's ten of hearts with the king, plays a low diamond to dummy's king and a low diamond back to his eight. You win with the ace as your partner discards a heart, and the question is: what to play next.

It is clear that you should lead the ace of spades at this point, followed by the jack and another spade. If you do, the contract goes down one; if you don't, South makes at least three notrump.

How can you be expected to find this deadly accurate defense without seeing all four hands? The answer is simple enough. All you have to do is put all the available clues together and go on from there. You learned during the play that South had exactly five diamonds, and you also learned from the bidding that South almost certainly had four clubs. It therefore followed that South started with a singleton spade, and that regardless of the size of that spade your side could quickly cash four spade tricks and so defeat the contract. It's sheer logic, that's all.

ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

Sunday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:44	7:05	12:40	3:51	6:10	7:40
Medina	5:49	7:09	12:42	3:49	6:07	7:37
Nejd	5:14	6:37	12:08	3:15	5:33	7:03

DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show	Jana Of The Jungle: Rogue Elephant 119
5:21 Diff rent Strokes	Jean Stapleton
5:47 The Muppet Show	Episode 4
6:13 Some Mothers Do 'Ave 'Em	Pilot
6:47 Fantastic Journey	Episode 8
7:59 Anna Karenina	Pilot
8:50 Lazarus Syndrome	

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Tamer Pharmacy	22313
MUSCAT	
Al-Sabhi Drug Store	42118
Al-Ghazzah Drug Store	
RIVADH	
Essan Pharmacy	
Al-Suwaidi National Ph.	
Zuhair Drug Store	
TAIF	
Bati Pharmacy	
Al-Jamal Drug Store	
DAMMAM	22983
Al-Awadh Drug Store	
AL-KHOBAR	45248
Al-Sabha Pharmacy	
HOFUF	21436
Al-Atia pharmacy	
Sharafah	
Bab Mecca	
King Abdul Aziz St.	
Ajyad	
Al-Ghazzah	
Al-Khazzan St.	
Beside Al-Suwaidi Clinic	
Tareq ibn Ziad Road	
Shohar	
Okaz St., Sharquiah	
King's St.	
Prince Bandar St.	
Municipality St.	

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SUNDAY

Afternoon Transmission	Evening Transmission
2:00 Opening	9:00 Opening
2:01 Holy Quran	9:01 Holy Quran
2:05 Gems of Guidance	9:05 Gems of Guidance
2:10 Saudi Tableau	9:10 Light Music
2:20 On Islam	9:15 The World Atlas
2:30 On the Record	9:45 Companions of the Prophet
3:00 NEWS	10:00 Arabic by Radio
3:10 Music	10:15 NEWS
3:20 Leaps and Bounds	10:25 S.A. — A Daily Chronicle
	10:30 The Evening Show
3:30 A Selection of Music	11:00 Dates of Remember
3:40	11:10
3:50 Closedown	11:15 Late Evening Hits
	11:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
	12:00 Closedown

VOA

P.M.

8:00 News Roundup	10:30 VOA Magazine
Reports: Actualities	America: Letter Cultural: Letter
Opinion: Analyses	11:00 Special English: News
	11:30 Music U.S.: (Jazz)
8:30 Dateline	VOA WORLD REPORT
News Summary	
Special English: News: Feature: The Making of a Nation	
News Summary	
9:30 Music USA: (Standards)	Midnight
10:00 News Roundup	12:00 News newsmakers' voices, correspondents reports background features media comments news analyses.
Reports: Actualities	
10:05 Opening: Analyses	

BBC

Morning Transmission

8.00 World News	4.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
8.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary	4.30 The Pleasure's Yours
8.30 Sarah Ward	5.15 Report on Religion
8.45 World Today	6.00 World Newsreel
9.00 Newsdesk	6.15 Outlook
9.30 Opera Star	7.00 World News
10.00 World News	7.09 Commentary
10.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary	7.15 Sherlock Holmes
10.30 Sarah Ward	7.45 World Today
10.45 Something to Show You	8.00 World News
11.00 World News	8.09 Books and Writers
11.09 Reflections	8.30 Take One
11.15 Piano Style	8.45 Sports Round-up
11.30 Brain of Britain 1978	9.00 World News
12.00 World News	9.09 News about Britain
12.09 British Press Review	9.15 World Newsreel
12.15 World Today	9.30 Farming World
12.30 Financial News	10.00 Outlook News Summary
12.40 Look Ahead	10.39 Stock Market Report
12.45 The Tony Myatt	10.43 Look Ahead
Evening Transmission	10.45 Ulster in Focus
1.15 Ulster in Focus	11.00 World News
1.30 Discovery	11.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
2.00 World News	12.15 Talkabout
2.09 News about Britain	12.45 Nature Notebook
2.15 Alphabet of Musical Curios	1.00 World News
2.30 Sports International	1.09 World Today
2.40 Radio Newsreel	1.25 Financial News
3.15 Promenade Concert	1.35 Book Choice
3.45 Sports Round-up	1.40 Reflections
4.00 World News	1.45 Sports Round-up
	2.00 World News
	2.09 Commentary
	2.15 The Face of England

Your Individual Horoscope

FRANCES DRAKE
FOR SUNDAY, JANUARY 27, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) ♈
Cranksiness could lead to misunderstandings. Make a special effort to inform others of plans or mix-ups as a possibility.

Taurus (Apr. 20 to May 20) ♉
Jealousy could arise at a party. Watch out for those who tease. Get a firm grip on yourself re spending and credit.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) ♊
The day may not go as planned. Watch friction with family. A date should prove pleasurable, but see people as they really are.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22) ♋
Inner tensions could break out as arguments. You'll be better off if you stay away from controversial subjects. Get sufficient rest.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22) ♌
Mixed signals from a romantic interest could leave you a bit confused. Don't play the part of the big spender. Social life busy.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) ♍
Avoid romantic arguments. A career idea is worthwhile.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) ♎
Watch out for a romantic entanglement with somebody from work. Hidden intentions affect communications. Be a good observer.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) ♏
A social gathering could be marred by someone's envy. Problems re love and sex could arise. Don't play cat and mouse.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) ♐
A day of ups and downs re close relationships. When you put it all together, you may not be sure where you stand. Play it easy.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) ♑
Peace of mind could be easily disturbed by friction with others. Someone at a distance may not mean exactly what they say.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) ♒
Watch extravagant spending re clothes and luxury items. Your judgment may be off re romantic questions. Wait and see.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) ♓
The stars are in give and take in close relationships. A mist of uncertainty surrounds a career plan. Attend to family needs.

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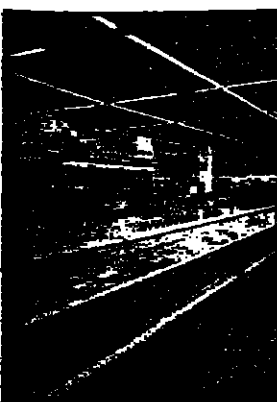
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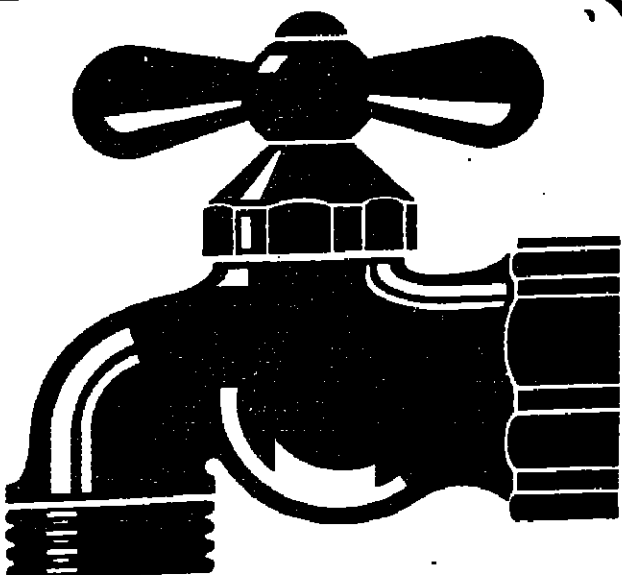
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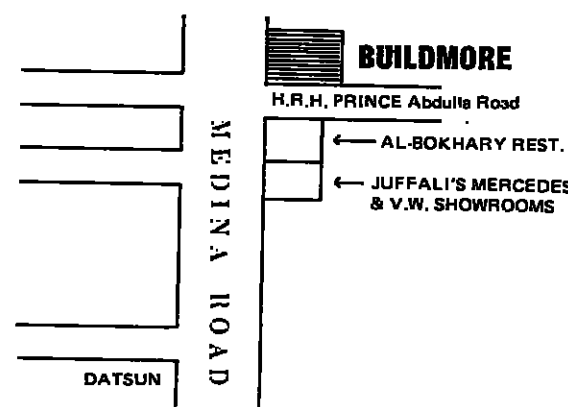
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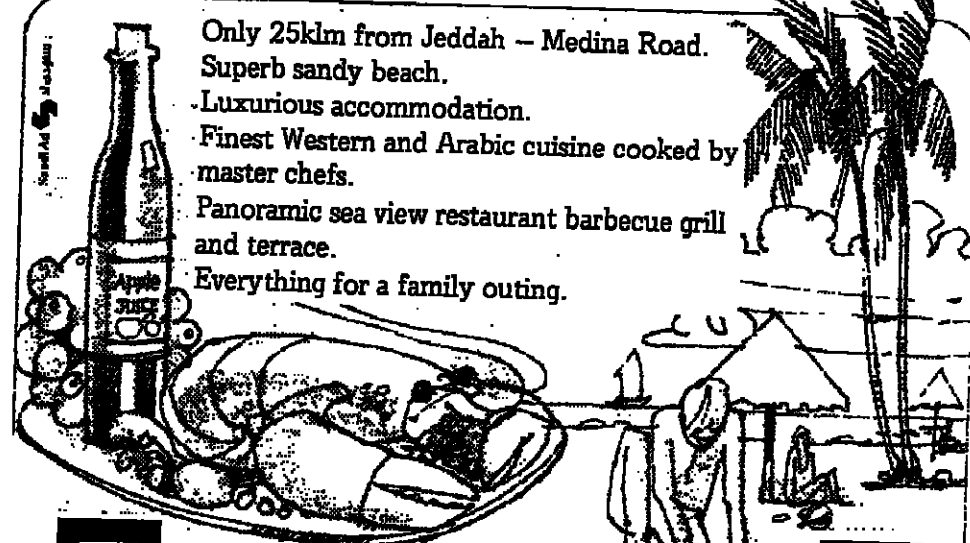
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Panama beefs up security but says Shah free to go

PANAMA CITY, Panama, Jan. 26 (Agencies) — A spokesman for the former Shah of Iran has said strengthened security forces around the Shah were for his protection, not his arrest.

"He is not under arrest and the security forces here are to protect and not to detain him," said Mark Morse in a long distance telephone interview from Contadora Island, where the former monarch is staying.

Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh said Wednesday the Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was under arrest in Panama and being held for return to Iran.

Militants who have held nearly 50 Americans hostage in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran since Nov. 4 have demanded he be returned to Iran for trial.

Morse said the Shah is free to go wherever he wants in Panama and enter or leave the country. The Shah and his wife Farah arrived at the plush tourist island 70 km southwest of Panama City on Dec. 15. The couple has visited the mainland twice since then.

Tourists visiting the island have reported seeing large numbers of armed security guards around the house where the Shah is staying.

Panama has no diplomatic relations with Iran and the two countries have no extradition treaty.

However, Iran earlier this week formally

applied for the Shah's extradition under common international laws. Iranian authorities have 60 days beginning last week to meet three Panamanian legal requirements.

They are: a copy of the arrest warrant duly issued by an Iranian authority; documentary proof of the Shah's identity; and a copy of the documents from legal authorities attesting to what he is wanted for.

Only then can Panamanian authorities take the extradition request under consideration, presidential press spokesman Boris Moreno told reporters. Meanwhile, Moreno said the Shah "remains under the care of the security authorities of Panama" and is not under arrest or detention of any kind.

Most telephone calls to the island are either being ignored or answered with the statement, "No one of the Shah's party is in."

At the embassy in Tehran, meanwhile, the hostages spent their 84th day in captivity. At a Tehran news conference, Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh continued to insist — in the face of firm Panamanian denials — that the Shah was effectively under arrest in Panama pending a decision on extraditing him back to Iran.

The developments in Tehran were reported by Western journalists there.

It was announced Jan. 12 that Ayatollah Khomeini was suffering from fatigue and

would go into seclusion for two weeks at his home in Qom, 169 km south of Tehran. But his doctors decided Wednesday he needed hospitalization because of "some slight heart trouble." Tehran Radio reported, and he was taken to the capital, where he was admitted to the intensive-care unit of a hospital at 1 a.m. Thursday.

A crowd gathered outside the hospital, and political and religious leaders were seen coming and going.

The government radio, monitored in London and Kuwait, later quoted one of his physicians, Dr. Alipour, as saying Khomeini's condition was good, he was resting and doctors hoped to move him from intensive-care into a regular heart-treatment unit.

"As far as my condition is concerned, I am — praise be to God — not bad," the Shiite Muslim patriarch said in his taped, 10-minute message to the nation, played on the national radio. "My illness is not important," he was quoted as saying by the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug in a dispatch from Tehran.

Khomeini cast his vote at the hospital in Friday's nationwide presidential election.

In another development, the Muslim militants holding the embassy have accused one of their hostages, Barry Rosen, of having tried,



The deposed Shah of Iran

as embassy press officer to manipulate the Iranian news media to work against Khomeini's revolutionary government.

In a television broadcast Tuesday night, the editor of Tehran's leading morning newspaper, *Bandad*, of having cooperated with Rosen by agreeing not to publish anti-American articles.

Rohbani had sought to maintain close contacts with Rosen and the embassy, they charged.

As a result, workers at the *Bandad* printing plant refused to continue production until the allegations are cleared up, a *Bandad* spokesman said and the daily was not published Wednesday.



FLIGHT: A Cambodian refugee family is again forced to flee their makeshift house after it caught fire along with several others in an encampment on the Thai border. The camp was evacuated recently because of heavy fighting in the area, and families had been living there again for only a week before the fire occurred.

For Rhodesian elections

Exiled Mugabe returns

SALISBURY, Jan. 26 (R) — Rhodesian Guerrilla Chief Robert Mugabe returns here Sunday after almost five years in exile, and is certain to be hailed by black Rhodesians as a liberator and a hero.

His aides in the Zimbabwe African National Union — Patriotic Front say they are trying to mobilize 1.5 million people for a mass rally in the black township of Highlands.

But Mugabe, an avowed Marxist and revolutionary, faces uncertainties as he prepares for next month's election for the leadership of an independent Zimbabwe.

British sources said Saturday that British Governor Lord Soames has banned a series of pamphlets and posters published by ZANU-PF because they contained inflammatory incitements to violence.

The party literature included slogans such as "death to the British colonial troops" and "power can only come from the barrel of the gun," the sources said.

Some of the material was printed before last month's peace agreement in London between the Patriotic Front guerrillas, led by Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, and the Rhodesian authorities, the sources said.

Soames issued the ban yesterday after customs officers discovered the pamphlets being imported from Mugabe's headquarters in exile in Mozambique.

Mugabe will be returning home just a

month after a ceasefire was declared in the seven-year bush war which claimed more than 20,000 lives.

Never a visible public figure in his own country, he will be met by strong rival forces which are being marshaled to dilute his appeal to the voters.

Mugabe, 51, spent more than a decade of detention as secretary-general of the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's ZANU before he assumed the leadership in a 1974 prison coup.

Mozambique agreed Friday to release Rhodesian political prisoners, which cleared the way for Mugabe's return, a British spokesman said.

Britain had been delaying approval of Mugabe's return until dissident members of Mugabe's ZANU, held by Mozambique at Mugabe's request, were released.

ZANU officials, who have already returned to Rhodesia under the cease-fire in the seven-year war, have booked a soccer field in Salisbury for a rally for Mugabe.

Mugabe had planned on returning to Rhodesia more than two weeks ago to begin campaigning for the Feb. 27 independence elections.

The other leader of the front, Joshua Nkomo, returned to Rhodesia on Jan. 13.

Also, the repatriation of Rhodesian refugees from Botswana was to begin again Saturday after a one-day break due to a water shortage at the reception camp, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commission on Refugees said.

Nicholas Morris, a U.N. spokesman in Salisbury, confirmed Friday that 1,000 more refugees were expected to cross the border at Plumtree on Saturday and that groups were to continue to enter Rhodesia daily until all 22,000 Rhodesians in Botswana were brought home.

Thursday Rhodesian police at the Fegwani Mission, near Plumtree, impounded about 30 trucks and escort vehicles to stop the repatriation.

All vehicles and personnel returned to Botswana on Friday, according to newspaper reports.

A police spokesman in Bulawayo said the trucks were impounded temporarily to slow the repatriation exercise while the failure of the water supply at Fegwani Mission, which has been set up as a reception camp, was remedied.



Robert Mugabe

5 die in police attack on South Africa bank

PRETORIA, South Africa, Jan. 26 (Agencies) — A second woman held hostage in the siege of a suburban Pretoria bank by black Nationalist Guerrillas died Saturday, bringing the death toll to five, sources reported.

The three gunmen who stormed the bank Friday all were killed in a police raid on the building.

The bloody end to the most daring guerrilla operation ever in tightly-controlled, white-ruled South Africa came after nightfall when police armed with automatic rifles and shotguns lunged through the doors of the Volkskas Bank in the Pretoria suburb of Silverton.

Police minister Louis Le Grange said his men assaulted the bank, where the hostages were being held by three blacks from the Underground African National Congress after the guerrillas opened fire on their captives.

One hostage, a 19-year-old bank teller, died in the assault. It wasn't immediately clear if she was killed by gunfire or from the explosion of a hand grenade detonated by one of the guerrillas.

The guerrillas, all armed with Soviet-block AK-47 assault rifles and grenades were killed instantly in the barrage of police gunfire. One had his head nearly severed by a shotgun blast.

A total of 22 persons, including several police officers, were taken to the hospital for treatment following the assault. Most of them had been hit by shrapnel from the grenade during the two-minute-long assault by elite commandos from the police anti-terrorist brigade.

The guerrillas, who told hostages they were from the ANC, entered the bank just after 1 p.m. local time and immediately took over. In the confusion, a score of customers and employees managed to flee while at least three shots were fired.

The police arrived and cordoned off the block around the three-story brick building housing the bank.

It first appeared police were willing to negotiate with the guerrillas, who police sources said, demanded the release from Robben Island detention camp of black nationalist Nelson Mandela, 61, and about seven other black political prisoners. The guerrillas demanded Mandela. South

Africa's most famous prisoner, and the others be flown to safety in Angola in return for the safety of the hostages, the sources said.

Mandela is the leader of the ANC, which is banned in South Africa, and has been imprisoned for the last 17 years, convicted of trying to topple the country's white minority government.

Police had secreted microphones in the bank, police said. Minister Le Grange said police heard the guerrillas make their decision to shoot the hostages at 7 p.m.

"They talked to us and sang political songs," Bibbie Combrink, a bank employee, who had been held hostage, said of the guerrillas Saturday. She was slightly wounded by shrapnel.

"They told us all sorts of political stories. It was politics, politics, politics, and they were opposed to everything white South African politics stood for."

She said the end of the siege came just as quickly as it had started.

"A volley of bullets whizzed over my head and then the screaming started," she said.

The South African government warned black militants police would again match violence with violence if they tried to repeat Friday's bank raid.

Prime Minister Pieter Botha said in a statement issued in Cape Town that "any form of terrorism or any act going against the laws of the country will have the state to contend with."

He was "deeply grieved that the vicious terrorists could succeed in spilling innocent blood," he said.

When the gunmen first moved into the smart modern bank in the main street of the white suburb of Silverton, there was some doubt about whether they were politically motivated.

Botha's comments indicated that the official view was that they were guerrillas, although there has been no indication so far to tie them to any particular political organization.

Maj.-Gen. H.V. Verster, the head of counter-insurgency at police headquarters, said he viewed the incident "as a continuation of acts of terrorism experienced by all Western countries."

13 found dead in Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Jan. 26 (AP) — Authorities here reported finding bodies of 13 victims of apparent political violence. They said some died in shootouts between troops and guerrillas but that others appeared to be part of a wave of vengeance killing between civilian rightists and leftists.

Three unidentified bodies were found in downtown San Salvador early Friday. Their throats had been cut and their hands chopped off.

Hours later in Sonsonate, 80 km to the West, two persons were machine gunned to death from a moving car. Two others suffered the same fate in Santa Ana 56 kms. to the East.

Other victims included Isabel Nejima, 60, who was arrested a week ago charged with leading a group of El Salvador's outlawed Communist party. She was freed for lack of evidence, but was shot to death Friday on a road leading into the capital.

A national guard lieutenant and two guerrillas died in two provincial shootouts.

The political leanings of some of the victims were not immediately known.

Leftists vowed revenge for the deaths of an estimated 20 of their comrades when gunmen opened fire on a protest demonstration in the capital on Tuesday.

Right-wing hit squads have been active against leftists and suspected leftists here for years.

Political killings are almost daily happenings in El Salvador but have increased since the Oct. 15 coup that overthrew Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero and installed a civilian-military junta.

The leftists claim the junta has not kept promises to institute reforms and is nothing but a continuation of the string of military regimes that had governed the country for nearly a half century.

A high military source, who asked not to be identified, said "corruption in the two former governments before the junta" created conditions for a revolutionary war but that "the youth of the country is killing itself over the faults of corrupt men living in Miami."

Leftists claim to occupy 30 churches throughout the country as well as 50 farms and plantations abandoned by their owners in the face of leftist threats.

Tito's condition improves; aide hits Soviet intervention

BELGRADE, Jan. 26 (R) — President Josip Broz Tito's health is improving after the amputation of his left leg last Sunday and he is doing exercises, his doctors said Saturday. The 87-year-old president is staying at the central clinic in Ljubljana, northwest Yugoslavia, where he was operated on twice in the last two weeks.

In a bulletin, the doctors said: "The general condition of health of president of the republic Josip Broz Tito is further improving. Medical rehabilitation is being carried out according to a fix program."

The doctors gave no further details, but medical sources said the program included physiotherapy, exercises, and leaning on his right leg to prevent atrophy, or weakening of the muscles through disuse.

Tito's leg was amputated after the failure of an operation to clear an artery blockage and the onset of gangrene in his toes which was threatening his life.

The president has surprised officials and ordinary Yugoslavs with the speed of his apparent recovery, and has already started to resume some of his normal duties.

Since the operation Tito has conferred several times with top Communist party and state officials, including state vice-president Lazar Kolishevski, on important domestic and foreign policy issues.

Radioactive leak said safe

LIVERMORE, California, Jan. 26 (AP) — Thousands of workers have returned to their jobs at a nuclear weapons lab where radioactive water trickled from a storage tank after an earthquake cracked buildings and roads and injured dozens of persons.

Authorities said the leak posed no health hazard. The leak of water laced with radioactive tritium at the Lawrence Livermore Lab began Thursday at the rate of about a liter a minute and dwindled by Friday to several

liters per hour, according to spokesman Michael Ross.

The tank, on a base of asphalt, was cordoned off as officials monitored the leak. Ross said the leak might continue for several days.

The seepage was apparently caused by Thursday morning's quake, which registered 5.5 on the Richter scale and was described by one person as a "gentle, rolling motion, not the usual jolts."

Speaking in reference to the "Brezhnev doctrine" of limited sovereignty expounded after the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, Popit declared:

"So-called brotherly assistance and socialist solidarity or whatever other form of military intervention — as we are witnessing now in Afghanistan — is harmful and anti-Soviet and gives new strength to imperialism."

Nobody, he said, had the right to impose his own form of socialism on others.

Quoting Lenin, Popit said: "It is not possible to drive anybody to paradise by using clubs."

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